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VOL. 44.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914

NO. 56

MEXICAN TREATY OF 1860 IS PUBLISHED

Never Was Ratified Because of
Confusion Incident to
Civil War

HAS BEEN IN SENATE
ARCHIVES HALF CENTURY

Gave United States Power to
Send Troops to Protect
Property

STATE OF ANARCHY IN REPUBLIC PREDICTED

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Additional interest in the Mexican situation was lent to-day by the publication of the details of proposed treaty negotiations more than a half century ago between the United States and the republic of Mexico, which if ratified would have authorized the United States "to intervene in support of its own treaty rights and the security of its own citizens whenever Mexico may be unable to guarantee the same, without incurring the obligation of necessity of a general intervention in the domestic affairs of that country."

The treaty had been lying in the archives of the senate committee on foreign relations since January, 1860. The injunction of secrecy was removed yesterday by the senate and the document ordered printed for the use of members of that body.

The treaty was signed in Vera Cruz on December 14, 1859, by Robert M. McLane, American minister to Mexico, and M. Ocampo, secretary of state and foreign affairs of Mexico, and shortly afterward transmitted to the senate by President Buchanan, but it was never ratified by the United States because of confusion incident to the outbreak of the Civil War.

Article Five of the treaty reads as follows: "The republic of Mexico agrees that should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose, but on failure to do this, from any cause whatever, the government of the United States may, with the consent or at the request of the government of Mexico or of the minister thereof at Washington, or of the consent of legally appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this and for no other purpose; and when in the opinion of the government of Mexico the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn."

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of the United States, the forces of said republic are authorized to act for their protection without such consent having been previously obtained; and such forces shall be withdrawn when the necessity for this employment ceases."

In a communication transmitting the convention to the secretary of state, Lewis Cass, Minister McLane warned that if the senate failed to ratify the treaty further anarchy would exist in Mexico, necessitating intervention. He said: "I am persuaded that if the government of the United States declines the responsibility imposed on it by adoption and ratification of this convention, further anarchy will prevail in Mexico, until it will be terminated by direct intervention from some quarter in the federal politics of Mexico, or by an intervention of our own, caused by some sudden and unforeseen provocation that will expose us to the responsibility of a general war, and a conquest that few would desire to undertake or consummate."

SOCIETY WORSHIPPERS FAWN ON FALSE TITLE

London, March 7.—Society circles are enjoying a hoax perpetrated at Hendon on Sunday, victimizing the worshippers of royalty. The crown prince of Wurtemberg, accompanied by Lord Stanton-Hope visited the aerodrome. The crown prince, accompanied, with Graham-White piloting.

Peereases succumbed to the fascinations of Lord Hope, who posed as secretary to the crown prince, and they were consequently freely entertained. The society dupes included a marchioness. A peer-maiden inquired at the embassy, and was informed that there was no crown prince of Wurtemberg. Hope or Stanton was unknown.

WILSON HAVING HIS EYESIGHT EXAMINED

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7.—A big crowd cheered President Wilson when he arrived to-day for a two-hour visit with his oculist.

The president has been having his eyes examined annually for a score of years. His desire to have the same physician look after them brought him to Philadelphia. He planned to return to Washington to-night.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR MEXICO AT HIGH POINT COST OF LIVING RISES

Benton Commission Still Inactive But Is
Understood to Be About to Give Up
Thought of Making Investigation—Car-
ranza's Officials Continue Enquiry

Mexico City, March 7.—The rate of foreign exchange here reached the new high point to-day of 350 for 100.

The banks were flooded with demands for such exchange, based largely on the announcement by the government of the establishment of a bank of issue with unsalable bonds as collateral. The banks were offering to-day 330 for 100, and predictions were current that the rate would reach 400 for 100 in the near future.

Prices of foodstuffs and all imported necessities are rising correspondingly.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—Felix Diaz, the exiled Mexican revolutionist, went to New York to-day and will return next Wednesday, when he expects the senate foreign relations committee to listen to his views of establishing a constitutional government in Mexico.

Secretary Bryan said to-day that the Anglo-American commission appointed to examine the body of W. R. Benton, the British subject, still was in "status quo." In official circles it was understood the commission will make no further effort to accomplish the task for which it was appointed. Secretary Bryan also said nothing had been received concerning the investigations being made in the Benton and Bauch cases by the Mexican constitutionalist commission.

El Paso, Tex., March 7.—Marion Letcher, American consul at Chihuahua who came here last Sunday to escort the Benton investigation commission to that city, returned alone to-day.

The commission has no instructions, and its members believe that so far as they are concerned the investigation is over. Meanwhile the commission appointed by Carranza to investigate all the circumstances is at work in Juarez.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 7.—Alberto Terrazas, son of General Luis Terrazas, head of the famous Chihuahua family, said to-day he had no fears at present for the life of his brother, Luis II., who is held for ransom by the Mexican rebels.

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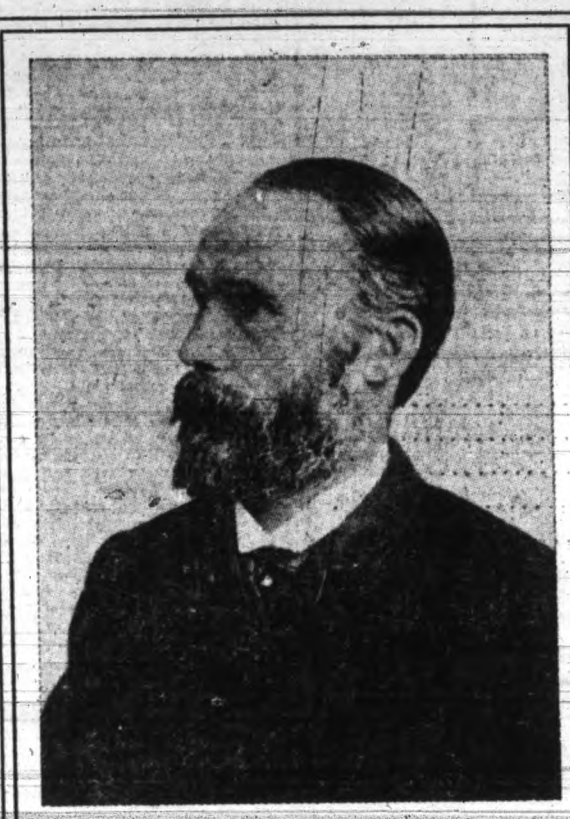
SENATE LOSES LIBERAL LEADER

DEATH'S HAND LAID ON SIR GEORGE ROSS

Noted Canadian Passed Al-
lotted Span of Life, Was
Seventy

ENTERED POLITICS IN
DOMINION HOUSE 1872

Was Premier of Ontario and
Afterwards Liberal Leader
in Senate



THE LATE SIR GEO. W. ROSS

Toronto, March 7.—Hon. Sir George William Ross, Liberal leader in the senate and formerly premier of Ontario, died early this morning after an illness lasting several weeks. About ten days ago Sir George had a relapse and had been lying in a state of comatose ever since until Thursday night, when he had a return to consciousness. He was then clear and rational in his mind and was able to talk to his visitors. Yesterday morning he was still conscious and Lady Ross and other relatives spent some time with him.

Sir George became worse yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and from that time he was unconscious with a more rapid failure at 5 o'clock this morning. It was evident at that hour that Sir George was sinking fast, and he passed peacefully away about 9 o'clock.

Only Dr. Greer, a nurse and his valet were at the death bed. Lady Ross had been sent for, but Sir George had passed away before her arrival.

He was 73 years of age.

Like many other noted men in Canada, the late Hon. Sir George William Ross was a school teacher in his early life; also a moulder of public opinion as a newspaper editor and writer. Subsequently he became a lawyer and statesman, whose fame was not by any means confined to the province in which most of his political victories were won.

Born in the county of Middlesex, Ont., near Nairn, on September 18, 1841, the future premier of Ontario received the groundwork of his education in the public schools, afterwards passing through the Toronto Normal school and Albert college, Belleville, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1862. The honorary degree of LL.D. was afterwards bestowed on him by these universities: St. Andrew's, Scotland, 1888; Victoria, 1892; Toronto university, 1894; McMaster, 1902; and Queen's, Kingston, 1903.

He was married three times. First to Christina Campbell, in 1862; second to Catherine Boston, in 1875; and in May, 1907, to Mildred Peel, sister of the late Paul Peel, a Canadian artist whose fame extended far beyond the land of his birth, by whom he is survived.

During the days of his connection with educational work, Sir George had much to do with, and took a deep interest in, the county model school question, and after the organization prepared a syllabus of lectures and filled for a time the office of inspector. He steadily contended for the uniformity of text-books, and favored the limiting of normal schools to professional work.

Always a strong believer in Liberal principles, Sir George took his first plunge into the mainstream of politics in 1872, when he was elected to the House of Commons for the west riding of Middlesex, which he represented till November, 1883, when he entered Ontario provincial politics, taking the portfolio of education under Premier Mowat. In the legislature he also represented West Middlesex.

On Premier Hardy's retirement, in October, 1899, Sir George succeeded him as premier, which office he held till the final defeat of his party at the polls in February, 1905; afterwards acting as leader of the opposition in the legislature till his appointment to the senate, of which body he was a member.

As a parliamentary orator, public speaker and lecturer, he took high rank, and was referred to by the Toronto Globe as "a monarch of oratory."

During his career as a school master and inspector, the future premier of Ontario studied law; became a solicitor in 1887, and was called to the bar in 1887.

Always a staunch believer in reciprocity with the United States, Sir George, in 1892, introduced a resolution in the House of Commons which subsequently gave rise to an agitation looking to that end. The agitation flickered and flared intermittently, till, at last, it culminated in the Fielding-Taft proposal of 1911, which met sudden death at the polls.

As a member of the fourth estate, Sir George was for a time editor of the Strathroy Age; part proprietor of the Huron Express; conductor of the Ontario Teacher, an educational journal, and at one time one of the chief editors of the Toronto Globe.

Always a strong temperance man, he was, in 1879, elected Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of North America; attended the British and Colonial temperance congress held in London in 1886, and was elected a vice-president of the Ontario Prohibition Alliance in 1896.

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Some of the public positions held by Sir George were chairman of the Fielding-Taft committee, which raised \$130,000 for that statesman; member of the Quebec interprovincial conference, 1897; vice-president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897; president of the Dominion Educational association; represented Ontario at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, in Westminster abbey, in 1902; called to the senate by Earl Grey in January, 1907, and was knighted by King George in 1910.

A Free Mason and a Presbyterian, Sir George was an alder of St. Andrew's church, Toronto, and was twice a delegate to pan- Presbyterian conferences, one in Glasgow in 1896, and one in New York in 1898.

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Per pound	23c
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BUCHANAN'S PURE RASPBERRY OR STRAWBERRY JAM—Our price—	
4-pound tin	60c
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—	
20-pound sack	\$1.10
TETLEY'S SPECIAL BLENDED TEA—	
4-pounds for	\$1.00
C. & Y. BREAD FLOUR—	
Per sack	\$1.65
NICE LARGE LEMONS—	
Per dozen	25c

Patronize the Store of the People.

COPAS & YOUNG

Anti-Combine Grocers—Corner Fort and Broad Sts.
Phones 94 and 95. Phones 94 and 95

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Stands for efficiency and originality in all branches of advertising. Newspaper announcements, Circular Letters, Folders, Booklets, are all done better by the "Penman Process." Designing and Art Work by Commercial Artists of the first rank.

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ADVERTISEMENT WRITER
PUBLICITY ADVISER

Phone
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129 PEMBERTON BUILDING

REDISTRIBUTION MEN TO MEET ON TUESDAY

Changes of Eastern Constituencies Nearly Finished Except in Ontario

Ottawa, March 7.—The redistribution committee will meet next Tuesday, when as a result of communications which have been exchanged, some progress is hoped to be made. The redistribution plans are nearly finished as regards all the provinces except Ontario. This is not yet ready but will be next week. The Ontario constituencies likely to be affected are Brockville, North Lanark, West Northumberland, one of the Greys, one of the Hurons and one of the Middlesexes. New Ontario will probably have two extra seats by the division of Thunder Bay and Rainy River and Nipissing. Haliburton, now a part of Victoria, may be added to the Peterboroughs, although the minister of militia is said not to favor this course. Toronto will have seven seats instead of five.

In the province of Quebec the constituencies to go out include Montcalm, Rouville, Laval, Montmorency, Roulanges, Chateauguay and probabably Broome or Missisquoi. Montreal will return twelve members. In New Brunswick the plan is to wipe out Restigouche and Sunbury-Queens by adding them to adjoining constituencies while in Nova Scotia, Digby and Yarmouth will be merged and also Antigonish and Guysboro. Richmond will be added to South Cape Breton to equalize the population, but only to return two members. Prince Edward Island is likely to be left as it is.

The redistribution in the west provides simply for increases brought about by dividing existing ridings.

Cheap Building Lots

From \$525 on easy terms. On the 2½-mile circle, close to the proposed Shelbourne street. Eleven good building lots, to be sold singly or as a whole at last year's prices.

A. S. BARTON
Real Estate and Financial Agent.
215 Central Building, Victoria.
B. C. Phone 2901.



Houses for Rent

Belton Ave., near Gorge
carline, 5 rooms. \$22.00

Heywood Ave., facing Beacon
Hill Park; 7 rooms.
At \$20.00

Davie St., near Willows car-
line; 7 rooms. \$35.00

FURNISHED

Government St., near Dallas
Road; 8 rooms; complete-
ly furnished, with piano,
at \$100

Newport Ave., near Golf
Links, 7 rooms, well
furnished. Only \$40.00

Dominion Trust Company

"The Perpetual Trustee"

Paid-up Capital and
Surplus \$2,967,570
Trustships under ad-
ministration, over 13,480,000
Trusts for Bondhold-
ers, over 26,518,000

808 Government Street

HUGH KENNEDY

Local Manager

DOUKHOBORS THREATEN PROTEST AGAINST LAW

Do Not Want to Be Fined and
Say They Will Go
Naked

Nelson, B. C., March 7.—The Doukhobor colony at Brilliant is protesting against the legislation passed at the session of the provincial legislature entitled, "An Act to Make Provision for the Welfare and Protection of Women and Children Living Under Communal Conditions." In a communication addressed to Attorney-General Bowser, signed on behalf of the community by K. Reibin, T. Salkin and S. Vereschagin, it is intimated that the members of the colonies at Brilliant and Grand Forks, numbering 6,000, intend to adopt strong measures to prevent the legislation being put into effect. A portion of the letter is to the following effect:

"We beg to notify you that if you should even take \$10 worth of property by force for fine for non-registration of births and deaths, you will show by this action that you wish to ruin us."

Continuing, the letter says that the Doukhobors have, in advance, decided to take off their clothes and to remain naked in the streets as a protest against the action of the government. The Russian colony claims that during the past six years it has been responsible for large improvements on the land around Nelson and Grand Forks. The letter says more than three thousand acres have been cleared from heavy timber and planted in fruit trees. It is pointed out that the Doukhobors wish to bring up their children as "Christians," so that they shall not eat flesh, drink whisky, chew tobacco or approve of a military system. Mr. Bowser, it claims, now wishes to take the Doukhobor children by force and make of them "civilized barbarians."

"The letter is a human document. It genuinely expresses the views of the members of the communal settlements. It is evident that they are willing to resort to force to prevent the new legislation being put into effect. One paragraph, referring to the proposed demonstration of the law of the land, says: 'These naked people will take you Canadian ministers as robbers and predatory parties.'"

MEMORIAL TO SCOTT FAR UP IN THE ALPS

Cairn Erected on Col Du Lauteret, Where Explorer Tried
Out Sledges

Briançon, March 7.—Up in the eternal snow of the Col du Lauteret, in the French Alps, a plain memorial of stone has been erected to perpetuate the achievement of Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, the intrepid British explorer who reached the south pole and died in the Antarctic snows on his return. It is not a gaudy monument with a female figure typifying glory bestowing a laurel wreath on the young hero, but an austere pyramid surmounted by a mast, a copy in stone of that mound of snow which marks the tomb of the explorer in the frozen wastes where he met his death.

When Capt. Scott was preparing for his dash into the Antarctic he made many experiments with the snow sleds which he proposed to use. He spent a month in the spring of 1908 in the Alps of the Dauphine making such trials, and it is on this account that the Col du Lauteret was chosen for the site of the memorial erected to-day. The plan originated with Dr. Charcot, the famous French explorer, who has made several voyages into the Antarctic regions and was a close friend and admirer of the British scientist. In his speech at the unveiling of the monument Dr. Charcot referred to his dead friend as the "Gentleman of the Pole."

The cairn on the snow-peaked Lauteret is square at the base, each side measuring ten feet and facing exactly one of the cardinal points. It is ten feet high. On the eastern side, where the rising sun casts its beams and illumines the simple record of the tragic but glorious fate of the British expedition, is a bronze plate with an inscription in French, of which the following is a translation:

"The English Captain Robert F. Scott, who while returning from the south pole died bravely with his companions for his country and science on or about March 25, 1912, spent some time on Lauteret in March, 1908, in order to prepare for that memorable expedition."

Memorial Funds by Subscription. The funds for the erection of the memorial were raised by private subscription. The French Alpine club had charge of the arrangements and invited a delegation from the British admiralty. Lieut. Drake, of the British navy, one of Scott's companions, represented the explorer's land and profession. Representatives of the French ministries of war and marine also were present.

A company of Chasseurs Alpins was detailed by the French minister of war to attend the ceremonies and accord military honors to the memory of the gallant Englishman.

To reach the spot where the cairn stands those who attended the inauguration had to make almost a polar exploration trip. The Col du Lauteret is nearly 7,000 feet high and the journey to the summit was made in sleighs.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

GERMANS AND FRENCH SEEK LIQUOR REFORM

New Measures to Come Before
Parliaments at Ber-
lin and Paris

Berlin, March 7.—The German parliament, like that of France, will soon be called upon to consider measures of restraint upon the liquor business of the empire.

The federal council has prepared for consideration a bill which is the result of years of agitation against the issuing of liquor licenses regardless of whether there is any real demand for more drinking places. Under the existing law municipalities are authorized to refuse licenses where the need for their issuance is not proved, but the new measure makes such refusal mandatory. It also requires applicants for licenses to show that they are persons of good character, and can be depended upon to conduct their business properly.

The new measure is general in its application, but is aimed primarily at Berlin, where the development of drinking places of a dubious sort in the last three or four years has been amazing. Quiet residential districts have been invaded by gaudy restaurants and cafes, and institutions known as "American bars" equipped with barmaids and exotic fiddlers, and serving mixed drinks termed "American." To those places come hangers-on of both sexes; none of them close their doors before 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and in most of them business is at its height at those hours.

Proponents of the new licensing bill declare that not one in ten of these resorts exists to meet a real need, but rather to create one, and they are prolific breeding places of immorality. Particular objection is raised to the so-called "Anmienenkeipen," or "Amusement bars," places where the guests are encouraged to drink as much as possible. The resorts have barmaids. The difficulty in combating places of this sort by a general law is found in the fact that a great number of highly respectable places employ women as barmaids or waiters. In South Germany, indeed, the female waiter is the rule. In view of this, the federal council bill leaves it to the governments of the individual federal states to make regulations governing the employment, manner of occupation and method of paying women employees. It is probable that the adoption of the bill will be followed by measures on the part of the Prussian government to decrease greatly, if not cut out entirely, the "amusement bars" and similar resorts of the capital city.

Paris, March 7.—A bill to stop the opening of any more drinking establishments in France is to be presented to parliament as the opening wedge for the anti-alcoholic campaign which is being taken up anew by temperance advocates.

Some of the facts with which they are trying to drive home the need of restraint are:

If the drinking places already established were so apportioned there would be one for every group of eighty inhabitants of France.

In some districts drinking places are so thickly placed that there is one for every seven persons.

New drinking places are springing up throughout the country at the rate of six a day.

More alcoholic drink, including wines, is consumed in France than by any other nation in the world.

In the form of spirits alone it is estimated that \$236,000,000 worth was drunk in France during 1911.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN EMPLOYING LARGE FORCE

About Three Thousand Five Hundred
Men Will Be Engaged on Rail-
way Work.

Vancouver, March 7.—Following the announcement that the contractors for the Pacific Great Eastern railway will provide employment at once for an additional 500 men, in order to relieve the labor situation, it was stated at the office of P. Welch this morning that construction work will be extended at an early date along the entire route to Fort George, and thus work will be found for more than 3,500, and possibly 4,000 more men than are at present engaged.

Arrangements are now being made for assigning laborers to the different camps between Cheakamus and north of Lillooet and the first detachment will probably leave before the middle of the month. Work will be started, it is stated, on the sections north of Clinton just as soon as weather conditions become favorable for an extension of the operations.

Bridge-building and track-laying in the section north from Squamish has been already commenced.

WIRELESS MESSAGES TO AEROPLANES TO BE TRIED

London, March 7.—Mr. Marconi, it is stated, is about to carry out a fresh series of experiments in connection with wireless telegraphic communication from aeroplanes. New instruments will be employed which will enable messages to be sent from the aeroplanes as well as to be received by them.

The difficulty which has always been experienced in the reception of messages by reason of the noise of the engine is said to have been overcome by means of a special helmet which is sound-proof to everything but wireless signals. Interference from other stations is avoided by the use of a short wave length for aeroplane signalling.

"H. B." BRANDIES

"H. B." 75-Year-Old Liqueur Brandy, per bottle	\$5.00
"H. B." 50-Year-Old Cognac Brandy, per bottle	\$4.00
"H. B." 25-Year-Old Cognac Brandy, per bottle	\$2.50
"H. B." "Extra" Cognac Brandy, per bottle	\$1.75
"H. B." "Special" Cognac Brandy, per bottle	\$1.50

Ten per cent. off by the case.

The Hudson's Bay Co.

Family Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Open till 10 p. m. 1312 Douglas St. Phone 4253
Incorporated 1670.

The Gas Range YOU Want

Is one that is economical, clean and efficient.

We Have the Range

that will suit you.

Low initial cost, low fuel bills, free connection.
It is our business to see that your range gives satisfaction.

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613 PANDORA (Near Government St set)

EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS
General Builders' Supplies

DRAIN TILE—All sizes.
VITRIFIED SEWER PIPE
SALT—California and Liverpool

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719 COURTNEY STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	TIME	P. M.
Wood Carving	Mr. Baker	Monday	7.30 to 8.30
Artistic Book Binding	Miss Lane	Tuesday	" "
Life Class	Miss Kenne	Tuesday	" "
The Grammar of Design	Miss L. M. Mills	Thursday	" "
Metal Work and Jewellery, etc.	Miss O. Meadows	Friday	" "

Committee—Dr. Hasell, Miss J. Crease, Mr. J. J. Shalloo (hon. treas.)

TERMS (in advance)—\$5.00 per quarter, one lesson a week; \$1.00 per single lesson. Students taking more than one subject, \$5.00 per quarter for each subject.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE INSTRUCTORS.

PHONE 536

Many of the biggest coal consumers in the city will have nothing but JINGLE POT Coal—and every housewife who has tried it knows its value. It costs no more than many inferior grades; \$7.50 per ton.

SERVICE IN J. E. Painter & Sons EVERY SACK

Full weight, prompt delivery and good fuel—these essentials are assured to every Painter patron. Let us show how we have made and kept hundreds of satisfied customers.

617 CORMORANT ST.

University School

VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR BOYS

Senior Term begins Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1914.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields.

Accommodation for 150 Boarders.

Organized Cadet Corps.

Musketry Instruction.

Football and Cricket.

Gymnasium and Rifle Range.

Recent Successes at McGill and R.M.C.

For Prospectus apply to the

WARDEN:

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J. G. Barnard, Esq.

JUST TWENTY DOLLARS

Women are better students of economy than men and right at the present time the woman or miss can save much money by having her Spring Suit made here.

Charlie Hope

Phone 2689
1434 Government St. Victoria

Three Auction Sales Daily

Entire stock offered without reserve.

Sales at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., 8 p.m.

The greatest money-saving opportunity of your life.

REDFERN & SON

Diamond Merchants and Goldsmiths
VICTORIA'S DIAMOND HOUSE

52 Years in Business.

Sayward Block

Kreisler At The Royal Victoria Theatre March 9

Kreisler Makes Victor Records Only

With a Victor or Victor-Victrola in your home, you can hear Kreisler and all the world's greatest artists whenever and as often as you wish.

Victor Records Played by Fritz Kreisler



No.	Size	Price
Aubade Provencale (Arranged by Kreisler).....	10-in.	\$1.25
Aus der Heimat.....	12-in.	2.00
Bereume.....	12-in.	1.25
Caprice Viennoise.....	12-in.	2.00
Chanson.....	10-in.	1.25
Chanson sans Parole (Song Without Words).....	12-in.	1.25
Gavotte in E Major.....	12-in.	2.00
Humoresque.....	12-in.	1.25
Hungarian Dance in G Minor.....	12-in.	1.25
Lebensfreude - Old Vienna Waltz.....	12-in.	2.00
Lebensfreude (Love's Sorrow) (Old Vienna Waltz).....	12-in.	2.00
Meditation from Thais - Later Moment Musical (Schubert).....	12-in.	2.00
Tamfourin.....	12-in.	2.00
Prasidium (Piano solo).....	12-in.	2.00
Swanee River (Old Folks at Home).....	12-in.	1.25
Scherzo.....	12-in.	2.00
Schion.....	12-in.	1.25
Variations (Kreisler arrangement).....	12-in.	1.25

Before the Victor and Victor Records were available, only the great musicians and most diligent students had an opportunity to become familiar with the compositions of the great masters. To-day the Victor-Victrola brings all this music into your home for you to enjoy, to study and to understand. COME IN, WE WILL GLADLY PLAY ANY VICTOR RECORDS FOR YOU

Gideon Hicks

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POULTRY NETTING

We have a full line of the above in various sizes and gauges.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD. LTD.

Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

Rain Positively Rolls Off



THE NEW WATERPROOF COAT IS THE "SALUTAUQUA."

It contains no Rubber Solution of any kind, yet is Absolutely Water-Resisting, Air-Free & Odorless.

These Coats are now being sold all over the world by CURZON BROS., the Great International Tailors.

However heavy the rain, it never penetrates "Salutaqua" garments.

Let us supply you with one of these Coats, which are invaluable for driving, riding, fishing, shooting, motoring, as well as for town wear.

Prices from \$12 to Measure. (Delivered Free to your Door.)

If you are dissatisfied we return your money. Send post card for a set of the "Salutaqua" patterns, fabric, plates, and simple self-measurement system, by which a fit is assured, no matter where you live.

Ask for the "Salutaqua" Fabric when writing.

Curzon's Range of Prices for Suits to Measure (CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID), \$8.00, \$10, \$11.50, \$13, \$14.50, \$17.10.

Every quality has been valued by our Canadian friends at double our prices.

Write for Patterns—NOW—and get your Suit or "Salutaqua" in good time.

WE DISPATCH YOUR ORDER WITHIN SEVEN DAYS.

Address: CURZON BROS., 449, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

CURZON BROS
Go to Curzon

The World's Measure Tailors,
60/62, CITY ROAD,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

MILLS ARE SHIPPING SHINGLES SOUTH

United States is Market for Greater Percentage of Provincial Output

Vancouver, March 7.—Most of the shingle mills in British Columbia are said to be shipping almost their entire output to the United States. Eighty per cent. of the shingle mills in British Columbia are now in operation, and the provincial product is being the preference in all parts of the United States, it is declared. The spring trade has hardly really opened yet, but the demand is looked upon as auguring well for the industry during the summer. An indication of the extent of the trade which has been developed during the past few months was given when a dealer closely in touch with the lumber situation mentioned that special investigators were sent to Vancouver recently from Washington, D. C., to probe reports to the effect that while shingle mills of the Puget Sound and other districts in Washington had been closed down, the industry was flourishing on this side of the border.

A systematic campaign of "knocking" British Columbia shingles has been started by the rival manufacturers in the United States, stated one manufacturer here to-day. In proof of this assertion he produced a copy of a letter which was being widely circulated in order to "head off" the trade in the Canadian article. The letter claimed that the local product was not manufactured or packed properly and that experts were criticizing the output.

Despite the prediction that as a result of the lowering of the tariff barrier American manufacturers would invade the local field and establish mills on this side, it was stated to-day that no definite steps had yet been taken in that respect, although several lumbermen had instituted enquiries along that line. The fact that British Columbia shingles are going south would seem to indicate that there is little chance at present of the American interests entering British Columbia.

Although the demand for British Columbia shingles is now in excess of that existing in the past, the prices are not as good as last year, it is said. Plenty of business is offering, however, and several mills are working at full capacity and have sufficient orders on hand to keep them busy for several months. An estimate that 95 per cent. of the output is going south is questioned by some of the manufacturers, although it is generally admitted that the bulk of the export business is to supply the American markets.

CREW OF SUBMARINE TRIED TO RAISE HER

Efforts to Restore Buoyancy of "A7" Noted by Men on the Pigmy.

London, March 7.—According to testimony of members of the crew of the destroyer Pigmy, which was on the spot when the submarine "A7" disappeared off Devonport in January, the occupants of the ill-fated vessel must have lived for at least an hour after the submarine sank, and during the greater part of that time were engaged in the hopeless task of trying to bring her to the surface. The crew of the Pigmy saw during that time periodic cone-shaped upheavals of water growing gradually less until they ceased. This, say the experts, proves that an effort was being made to restore buoyancy by blowing out the trimming tanks until the last ounce of compressed air was exhausted. How the surplus buoyancy, which every submarine retains when diving, was lost, is a question which may never be solved. It might have been caused by a mishap to the tanks or failure of the torpedo-tube door to operate. Or, more possibly, because the boat's stern stuck in the mud.

There is now little hope of ever bringing the "A7" to the surface. She lies in 27 fathoms of water, while no submarine has yet been raised from a greater depth than seven fathoms. Besides, the boat lies with her nose tilted at an angle of 30 degrees, and her quarters buried in the mud to the base of her conning tower, so it would be almost impossible to get a grip on it.

ITALIAN PHARMACISTS TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

Rome, March 7.—A committee of pharmacists has undertaken organized effort to help enforce the new laws against alcoholism in Italy, the outgrowth of the recent international congress held in Milan.

A circular issued by the committee reads:

"The superior council of public health recognizes that grave effects from intemperance have not as yet shown themselves in Italy, but it considers conditions favorable for starting an anti-alcoholic campaign, particularly in the form of prevention.

"With the purpose of insuring a more efficacious defence against the insidious advances of intemperance we recommend:

"1. That courses of education in hygiene, including particularly the dangers of alcoholism, be instituted in the public schools and that in sections where the evils of alcoholism already exist more forcible propaganda be instituted under auspices of the police.

"2. That the government shall favor the institution of asylums for the care and cure of drunkards."

Contractors' Stock Taken—Sixty odd lots, door lights, transoms, etc., cheap. Roy's art glass work Dundas St. N.

FORMERLY BUTCHER, IS NOW REVENUE OFFICER

Appointments to Government Service Discussed in House of Commons

Ottawa, March 7.—The commonsense approach of the day considering the estimates of Hon. W. B. Nantel, minister of inland revenue, most of the discussion again relating to dismissals. There appeared to be a general complaint on account of dismissals for partisan conduct which, it was charged, were made without investigation.

Hon. Mr. Nantel in each instance produced declarations from people residing in the constituencies to the effect that the dismissed officials had taken part in politics.

The Liberals contended that this was not enough, and that the offenders should have been given an opportunity to reply to the charges made against them.

Exception was taken to the appointment of J. U. Vincent, who was Conservative, candidate in Rural county, as assistant deputy minister of inland revenue on the score that he did not possess the necessary qualification.

Premier Borden assumed the political responsibility for this appointment. He said it was made under the same clause of the Civil Service Act as several appointments by the late government, including Gerald Brown, assistant deputy minister of labor.

At the evening session E. M. Macdonald wanted to know when the Civil Service Act is to be extended to the outside service. "It is coming," remarked Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who was leading the house.

Hon. Dr. Roche introduced his resolution providing for an extension of the voluntary Bounties act of 1908 so as to enable the surrender of rights in return for the \$500 grant to be made until December 31 next. The minister explained that last session the time had been extended for filing upon the lands, but there were quite a few who were unaware that they had to surrender their certificates before October 31, 1914, by which time the \$500, and the present extension, was to meet such cases. There were fifty-eight certificates still outstanding.

Mr. Carvell, of Carleton, thought there had been too many extensions of this act, and doubted if there were more than four of the forty-eight certificates in the hands of the men who earned them. The rest were in the hands of speculators, with whom he had no sympathy. He was of the opinion that further extensions would be asked with a view of getting more from the government.

Hon. Dr. Roche said it was impossible for anybody to get any more than the \$500. This was the only time it would be extended.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson thought it should be restricted to the original grantees. They were the only ones that had equities to-day; the others merely held claims. After some further discussion along these lines the resolution was passed and the bill based on it given a first reading.

The house then went into supply on the estimates of the minister of inland revenue, and after some preliminary questioning, E. M. Macdonald, Pictou, brought up the case of Excise Inspector Macdonald, of St. John, N.B.

The member for Pictou said that this inspector had been a butcher previous to his appointment, and that it had been necessary to send another inspector around with him to coach him in his duties.

The minister replied that Mr. Macdonald was a very efficient officer.

The discussion then shifted to the appointment of J. U. Vincent, as assistant deputy minister of the department. In reply to Mr. Carvell, the minister stated that the present deputy, Mr. Hillisworth, would retire during the year, and that he would be succeeded by Mr. Vincent.

Mr. Macdonald: Did the fact that Mr. Vincent was a partner of the son-in-law of the minister have anything to do with the appointment?

Mr. Nantel: It is true that Mr. Vincent was in partnership with my son-in-law, but that is not the reason why he was appointed.

G. W. Kye, of Richmond, asked under what authority Mr. Vincent had been appointed.

Mr. Nantel explained that Mr. Vincent had been appointed under a certificate granted by the civil service commission, and said that he would lay the certificate on the table of the house.

The financial statement of the Dominion for the month of February, issued to-day, puts the total revenue for the month at \$8,983,180, a decrease of \$3,337,758, as compared with February, 1913.

Of this decrease, the greatest proportion is attributed to customs, the collections for the month being \$8,554,828, a decrease of \$2,222,588 as compared with last year. The belief is expressed that, beginning with the present month, the customs receipts, which have been steadily falling off for some time past, will begin to show an upward tendency.

The expenditure on revenue account for the eleven months of the year have been \$102,221,133, an increase of about \$13,000,000 as compared with last year. On capital account the expenditure has been \$49,430,651, an increase of \$21,623,286. This increase is largely due to the amount paid out by way of railway subsidies during the year.

The special committee of the House appointed as a result of the motion of the junior member for Halifax to consider the improvement of the Dominion Elections act, looking towards better control of election irregularities and the speedier bringing to justice of offenders, convened for the first time in the office of the minister of justice to-day.

Hon. C. J. Doherty will act as chairman. The meeting confined its attention merely to organization. The deliberations of the committee will be held in camera.

In the upper house to-day the following bills were given third reading:

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. The Fashion Centre 1008-1010 Gov't St.

Saturday!---Always a Day of Attraction at "CAMPBELLS"

New Gloves

2-Dome White Glace Kid (Perrin's), pique sewn with black and white three-cord silk stitching at back. Special, per pair.....\$1.00
Charles Perrin's Glace Kid Gloves, extra fine quality, fancy points in black, white and self. Shades of black, white, tan, brown, grey or navy. Special, per pair.....\$1.25
Magnific Glace Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners. Extra fine quality. All the new shades. Special, per pair.....\$1.50
Trefousse "Dorothy" Kid Gloves, 2-dome fasteners; shades of black, white, tan, mahogany, grey, navy and fancy colors. Special, per pair.....\$1.50
Dent's White Washable Suede Gloves, one pearl dome fastener. Extra good quality and guaranteed absolutely washable. Special, per pair.....\$1.50

New Lingerie Waists

Brand New Shipment—Some have the new open-throat and long sleeves, trimmed with lace and embroidery and small neat black velvet bow at front; others show the new vest effect, low neck and long sleeves, also high necks and long sleeves and high necks and short sleeves. Other many different styles. All specially priced at only.....\$1.75
Brand New White Shirts, in the new open-throat style. Low neck shirts of vesting and linen with the Raglan sleeves and new long shoulders; also embroidered Muslin Waists with short sleeves and low neck and Lingerie Waists with embroidered fronts, high neck and long sleeves. "Campbells" extra special at.....\$1.25

New Umbrellas

Three Very Special Lines, with gloria silk covers and handles of ebony, boxwood and partridge cane in straight, turned or crooked shapes. Very special, at \$1.75, \$1.50 and.....\$1.25
"Kiddies" Umbrellas, two special lines of strong little umbrellas for school. Wonderful value at 90c and.....75c

Lady Madcaps, Reduced to \$1.25

About three dozen only, some of plush and taffeta silk, reversible panne velvet, and waterproof, and some plush, motor bonnets. Among them lovely colors and combinations. Regular values up to \$3.25. Clearing at.....\$1.25

New Novelty Frillings

The most needful article to the completion of your dress to-day is the fashionable frilling. We have a lovely lot just opened.

White or Cream Fine Lace Frillings, dainty point d'esprit frillings with white or black spots on white. Filmy Light Maline Frilling—Novelty crepe de chine frilling, pleat edge and several novel effects in lace frilling, with narrow white or black fur, very chic. Prices of this large assortment of Frillings, per yard, \$1, 60c, 50c, 45c, 30c and.....20c

New delivery choice Novelty Leather Hand Bags and Purse. Prices \$7.50 to \$2.25

Campbells
1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET—PHONE 181

New shipment of many delightful Neckwear Novelties just opened up.

Bright Days—Sunny Days

Now Comes Babies Growing Days

Why not treat the baby to a Go-Cart and let it enjoy the bright Spring days in comfort. Our 1914 Wagner ("The Dependable Cart") Go-Carts have arrived. See our window display and inspect the many new features and low prices. Buy now and get a full season's use out of your Go-Cart.

Special Features Large, roomy and elegant in style. Soft Spring under seat and Back. Large Hood, rear Wind Shield attached. Opens and closes with one motion. Beautiful in design. Best workmanship. Most comfortable and complete of Go-Carts.		Furniture Buyers We offer a splendid stock of dependable furniture at very reasonable prices. It will pay you to inspect our stock before making your furniture purchases. Ten per cent discount off regular prices for spot cash.
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SMITH & CHAMPION "THE BETTER VALUE STORE" NEAR CITY HALL

Respecting the pollution of navigable waters; respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company.

The following bills were given second reading: Respecting the Calgary and Edmonton Railway company; respecting the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company; respecting the Vancouver Life Insurance company of Vancouver, B. C., and to change its name to "The Vancouver Life Insurance Company"; respecting the Saskatchewan Central Railway company; respecting the Peace River Railway and Navigation Company; to incorporate the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

GERMAN "JAIL EDITORS" MAINTAINED ON PAPERS

Ernest Meyer on Trial for Libel; Editor of Weekly in Prison.

Berlin, March 7.—Ernest Meyer, "jail editor" of the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, was brought up for trial to-day on charges of treason for libelling Crown Prince Frederick William in an article satirizing the farceful issued by the crown prince when he left the command of the Deathhead Hussars and Danzig. Hans Lous, editor of the weekly Die Welt Am Montag, was on Thursday sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a similar charge. A third suit against another paper is to be tried next week.

Every paper in Germany bears the name of a man who takes responsibility for all articles contained in the publication. He is commonly known as the "jail editor."

BRUCE'S GARDEN PEAS

These four splendid varieties will keep you in Peas throughout the season, coming in, in succession.

BRUCE'S REGAL—The best extra early Dwarf Pea; grows about 18 inches in height, each vine bears 8 to 10 pods and in each pod there is 8 or 9 peas of fine flavor. 1/4 pint 10c, 1/2 pint 20c, quart 40c.

RICHARD SEDDON—A splendid early variety and an abundant bearer; grows about 18 inches in height and pods contain 7 to 9 peas of excellent flavor. 1/4 pint 10c, 1/2 pint 20c, quart 40c.

DWARF TELEPHONE—A fine and early of excellent quality and very productive; grows about 21 inches in height and pods are well filled. 1/4 pint 10c, 1/2 pint 20c, quart 40c.

BRUCE'S G.P.E.—The best main crop Pea, and of exquisite flavor; grows about 21 inches in height, covered with pods, which contain 10 to 12 large peas. 1/4 pint 10c, 1/2 pint 20c, quart 40c.

These prices are here—Add for Postage, if to be mailed, 10c a pint or any part of a pint.

FREE—Our illustrated 112 page Catalogue of Vegetables, Fruits and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Implements, Foultry Supplies, etc. Write for it.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Limited, Seed Merchants
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

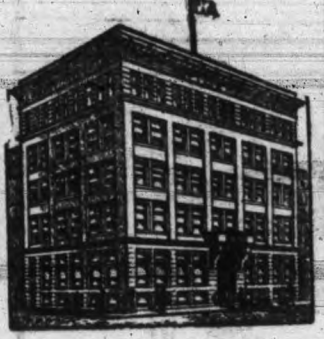
PLUNDER FROM TRAINS FOUND IN MAN'S FLAT

New York, March 7.—Goods stolen from New York Central freight cars and valued at between \$50,000 and \$75,000 were found by the police and railroad detectives last night in a flat in the Bronx occupied by Nicholas Smith, a stationery engineer, who was arrested. The plunder was discovered through a woman detective.

An advertisement inserted in the newspapers for a sealskin coat was answered by Smith, who showed her several similar to those taken from freight cars.

WRITES FROM VICTORIA FOR NON-FLIGHTY WIFE

Eastbourne, Sussex, Eng., March 7.—The Eastbourne guardians yesterday received a letter from Victoria, B. C., asking them to find the writer a wife. "Preferably fair and domesticated; not one of the flighty kind. Any letters will be held sacredly confidential," says the writer.



THE DAILY TIMES

Published daily (except Sunday) by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
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 City delivery: \$5.00 per month
 By mail (exclusive of C.T.P.): \$3.00 per annum
COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
 All copy for display advertisements must be at Times office before 5 p.m. of the day previous to the day of insertion. This is imperative. When this rule is not complied with we do not guarantee insertion.

A GREAT CANADIAN.

Sir George Ross, whose death is reported in our dispatches to-day, was for more than thirty years a conspicuous figure in the public life of his native province of Ontario and of Canada. He had no advantages, natural talents excepted, save those which he created, and yet from teacher of a country school he rose to the positions of member of parliament, Minister of Education in the government of the province of Ontario, premier of the same province, and finally to leadership of the Liberal party in the Senate.

Canada has produced few, if any, more gifted men than Sir George Ross. His talents were diverse. He reconstructed the educational system of Ontario and made it a model for the whole of the Dominion. Had his time not otherwise been occupied he might have made a name for himself as an author, for although always a busy man he succeeded in producing some biographical works that have permanently enriched the archives of the Dominion. As an orator he probably was without a peer. Endowed with a rich, musical, resonant voice, with a mind stored with great wealth of historical facts and treasures of literature, and with Celtic fervor inherited from northern ancestors, he delivered speeches which not only commanded the attention of audiences but which appealed just as strongly in print. Sir George was the one speaker in Canada who ranked with Lord Rosebery. His style of oratory was distinct from that of the eastern schools exemplified in the speeches of French-Canadians and men from the Maritime Provinces, and he leaves no successor in Canada.

If the life of Sir George can be said to have been a failure, comparatively, in any respect, it was as leader of a government. But that was not due to any inherent defect of character but rather to circumstances over which he had no control. He succeeded Hon. A. S. Hardy in the leadership of an administration that had been continuously in power for about thirty years, had outlived the allotted span and was moribund. The task of rehabilitating such an administration and inspiring the Ontario electorate with confidence in it was beyond mortal power. The people had made up their minds, and not without reason, that it was time for a change. Consequently Sir George's career as premier was short. But he emerged from the ruins of his shortlived administration with an unscathed name, was called to the Senate by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and eventually became the leader of the Liberal party in that branch of parliament after the death of Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir George Ross, it may be said without exaggeration, was an ornament to the race from which he sprang, an honor to the party with which he was for so many years associated and a credit to the public life of Canada. His country owed him much and its people will sincerely mourn his death.

THE SENATE LEADERSHIP.

The leadership of the Liberal party in the Senate, rendered vacant by the death of Sir George Ross, probably will devolve upon Hon. Hewitt Bostock. Senator Bostock's name was prominently associated with the post following the death of Sir Richard Cartwright, the choice lying between him and Sir George Ross.

The appointment of Senator Bostock would meet with general approval. He is one of the hardest working members of the upper house, giving painstaking attention to the proceedings and to the needs of not only the district he immediately represents but to this province at large. He possesses to a gratifying degree the confidence of his political chief, as well as the universal esteem of the public men of the capital, irrespective of party.

It seems to require the death of some distinguished member to remind

a certain section of the public that the Senate is not a collection of mediocrities. On the contrary, it numbers some of the ablest men in the public life of the country, whose ripe counsel has rushed precipitately through the Commons. It includes eminent publicists, lawyers and business men whose knowledge of the constitutional and commercial development of the Dominion and the effect of legislation has been shown to be invaluable in the consideration of important public questions.

NATIONAL WORKS.

A few days ago a discussion arose in the House of Commons at Ottawa on the subject of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal. There was no controversy on the matter, both sides agreeing as to the national importance of the project in facilitating the movement of western grain to market and in confining the trade to Canadian channels. At present most of this grain is carried in American bottoms to Buffalo, from whence it is conveyed to New York.

The Minister of Public Works announced his intention of appointing a commission to inquire into the commercial feasibility of the canal. The government already is in possession of data as to the cost and engineering features of the scheme, the late administration having authorized extensive surveys of the route.

The cost of the Georgian Bay Canal as estimated three or four years ago was \$100,000,000. If undertaken now it probably would involve an outlay of \$150,000,000. The government has begun the deepening of the Welland Canal, which when completed will consume \$50,000,000. It carries out the suggestions made in regard to the improvement of the St. Lawrence, Canada will be committed to the expenditure of more millions in improving the position of our grain-carrying trade.

This reminds us of another great national work which should receive attention. The establishment of all-rail communication between Vancouver Island and the mainland would cost little more than half the amount involved in improving the Welland Canal and less than a quarter of the estimated cost of the Georgian Bay Canal. It was brought to the attention of the Minister of Public Works by a delegation from this city a year and a half ago, when the assurance was given that a report on the feasibility and cost of the scheme would be obtained. Two months ago we were informed that the question of a survey was under consideration, but nothing yet has been done. We suggest to the delegation to give the minister another prod or we shall hear no more of the Seymour Narrows bridge project until the eve of the next general election.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON.

The people of the Yukon, as represented in a mass meeting at Dawson Thursday night, went on record in opposition to the proposed annexation of their territory to British Columbia. That such a scheme is on foot there is no doubt. Sir Richard McBride has been negotiating with Ottawa on the subject, but just how far the matter has gone we are unable to say. The idea is not new by any means. The federal government would be only too pleased to transfer the administration of the district to Victoria. In fact, some years ago it was suggested very tentatively that it would be an excellent thing if Alberta and British Columbia took under their wings the vast sub-arctic territory on the north of them, thereby relieving the federal authorities of a costly undertaking. We merely have to survey the table of revenue and expenditure on account of these comparatively remote districts to appreciate the eagerness with which the Ottawa administration would unload them on the provinces.

As far as British Columbia is concerned, the proposition is at least a decade ahead of time. We scarcely have scratched our own immense area. There has been so little land settlement that we have to import a great proportion of foodstuffs which could be raised in the province. Our budgets in the last three years have shown large deficits. We have assumed enormous liabilities on account of railroad construction, the interest on which we may have to pay. We have other problems imperatively demanding solution. Were we to accommodate the federal authorities by relieving them of the Yukon burden we only would be adding to our troubles and liabilities.

British Columbia already is as large as four full-sized American states. The nine provinces of the Dominion, with their contiguous territory, cover a greater area than the forty-eight states embracing the American republic. If British Columbia had three or four million people, it would be impossible to govern it adequately from Victoria or any other single capital. Even now it is difficult to do justice to the remote districts. It is almost as far from Victoria to Athol as from Victoria to Los Angeles, to reach which by train we pass through three large American states.

The annexation of the Yukon is one of those "splendid visions" which when snatched from the clouds and examined in the light of practicability

quickly dissolves. It is not desired by the people of the territory, who resent the suggestion that their country should be made an adjunct of this province. They are not impressed with our administrative record, in fact, they contend that we have not been able to solve our own problems and therefore would make a bad job of theirs. This is not altogether complimentary to Sir Richard's administration, but we should bear in mind that unprejudiced opinion outside the province is not reached by those subsidized journals whose duty is to laud every act of the government, good, bad and indifferent. We do not think the people of the Yukon need have any apprehension on this score. Their opposition to annexation very likely will be shared by our own public. We have troubles of our own.

OPPOSITION AND THE NAVY.

It is reported that the opposition at Ottawa are going to press the Prime Minister for some announcement as to his permanent naval policy. This is not only their right, but their duty. What does Mr. Borden propose to do on this important matter anyway? Is he waiting for the birth of another emergency? He has been in office two years and a half. Immediately after being sworn in he put a stop to the organization of a Canadian navy, the presence of three Nationalists in his cabinet acting upon him like magic. He also formally announced in parliament that the naval service act of 1910 would be repealed. Well, the law is still on the book, but the organization of a navy provided for under it has been abandoned. The Niobe and Rainbow have been dismantled, but Canada maintains a numerous and highly paid staff in the naval department at Ottawa.

Mr. Mondou, Nationalist-Conservative member for Yamaska, would bring matters to a head. On the order paper in his name is notice of an act to repeal the naval law of 1910. It has been on the programme ever since the house opened, but Mondou either has not had an opportunity to move it or he has been chloroformed. Every time the Prime Minister sees that notice on the order paper he shudders, yet, it was in reply to Mr. Mondou's question in 1911 that the Hon. J. D. Hazen unequivocally declared the government would repeal the present naval law.

If the Prime Minister does not intend to proceed with the organization of a Canadian navy, why not adopt Mr. Mondou's bill and repeal the measure now on the statutes? The answer is easy enough. He would be expected to substitute a permanent policy of his own, and on this point he has placed himself on a tightrope. He says he is opposed to both a Canadian navy and permanent contributions. The twenty-two Nationalists behind him object to either, while the Canadian people are traditionally opposed to the contributory system. If Nationalist Mondou ever gets that bill of his before the house, Mr. Borden will have to violate another pledge, simply because he cannot repeal the old naval law without offering a substitute policy, and this he dare not bring down. Has there ever been such an exhibition of blundering weakness and ineptitude on the part of a public man?

In the meantime Canada is doing nothing for permanent defence. Australia and New Zealand have left us behind, although we started from the same scratch. Even Sir Richard has sunk into silence on the subject, while Mr. Barnard, the man who wanted two dreadnoughts on this coast, is now abundantly satisfied with a dismantled Rainbow. The people who shouted "gloria" when the Yawrows came here and took political credit for it are afraid to ask the government to give this firm ships to build. The opposition members at Ottawa are quite right in demanding from the Prime Minister some statement of his intentions. They would be justified in adopting every possible measure within the constitution to pull Mr. Borden out of the political fog with which he has surrounded himself and compel him to take some action.

"Bill" and "Dan" it appears, are not going to ask for a straight gift of twenty or thirty millions from the Dominion government after all. They will be satisfied with a substantial guarantee of bonds. Which goes to show that even the hungriest and most impetuous of magnates are susceptible to the influence of public opinion. No doubt the guarantee will be given, and we wonder whether it or the British Columbia guarantee will be a first charge against the earnings of the C. N. R. True, we have the assurance of Sir Richard upon the point as well as further assurances that the province never will be called upon to meet a cent of its obligations, but still we have our doubts. There are so many other assurances that have not been met in the arrangement between our government and the Canadian Northern company.

The Doukhobors threaten to make a demonstration in force and unadorned in garb of any kind against the decrees of the Attorney-General. We manfully resist temptation to comment upon this prospective incident except to express

Sentiment and advertising might make first sales, but only QUALITY can produce repeat orders. More and more.

JINGLE POT COAL

Is being sold every day, because the QUALITY is there. The price is

\$7.50 Per Ton

No more than you would pay for inferior coal. Let your next order be for JINGLE POT.

Kirk & Co.

1212 Broad Street.
 Esquimalt Road
 Phone 212 and 139

The hope that Mr. Bower will thrust aside all inopportune demands for the appointment of another commission to look the misguided people over.

A prosaic eastern contemporary says the "words Knight, Lord, Earl, in our country have no meaning, do not indicate any particular occupation, or qualification, or office. The feudal system being abolished, feudal titles are out of date." Would these radical eastern iconoclasts rob us of the only knight, without fear and without reproach, that we possess? Out upon thee, base varlet!

THE POLICEWOMAN.

By Griff Alexander.
 She walks her beat with dignity and pride.
 She lives up to the badge she proudly wears.
 Impertinence? She brushes it aside,
 Ignoring stares.

Whatever she feels her upper lip is stiff.
 When duty calls she will not hesitate.
 And yet she pines—I feel—she wonders if
 Her hat's on straight.

She trusts the Lord and keeps her powder dry.
 (It's in her bag with cutest little pout).
 And gamine, gamin, oh, how proudly cry:
 "Say, she's the stuff!"

She pilfers ne'er a peanut from a stand;
 And woe betide the man who tries to flout!
 All know that she is clothed in justice and
 A hobble skirt.

That she chews gum is one of slander's slings.
 But maybe she would like to—There's the rub!
 The politicians knew her power: She swings
 A woman's club!

A NATIONAL BREACH OF FAITH.

From the New York World.

To rid ourselves of one treaty with Great Britain relative to an Isthmian canal we accepted another more favorable to us in its terms, which we have since undertaken to violate by act of congress. By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 we pledged ourselves jointly with Great Britain forever not to build a canal or fortify it as a work of our own. When Great Britain, in view of changed conditions, cancelled this agreement to facilitate the construction of an exclusive American canal, we solemnly subscribed to this compact, congress in 1882 passed an act for the government of the canal, now approaching completion, specifically exempting American coastwise vessels from all tolls. When a nation is wronged and knows it is wronged, it should have courage to act accordingly. When a congress controlled by Democrats, who, in other matters have proved to be honest, is respectfully asked to recede from a position involving monopoly, subsidy and bad faith, there ought to be no hesitation.

HABITS AND CONSUMPTION.

From the Saturday Review.

The growth of city life during the nineteenth century with the singular "stuffed" habit common to all classes afforded consumption a careful opening. The disease received notice to quit when windows were opened, when the cloth sausage to stop draughts disappeared into the dustbin, when the four-poster bedsteads were sent to the workhouse or deposed of their curtains, and when the careful housewife no longer tried to save her carpets from the sunlight. The opening life gave the next generation a good start in the fight against tubercle, and temperate habits and closer attention to the general laws of health have played their part. It is no foolish optimism to believe that in fifty years its ravages may be a memory little more substantial than that of the Black Death.

FORCE AND LABOR.

From the New Statesman.

But in South Africa the conditions are more favorable to the employment of force against labor than perhaps anywhere else in the world, for there the wage-earning white proletariat is, we believe, in a permanent minority in the community, and can never hope to gain control of the political organs of government. In this country, and indeed practically everywhere else, the wage-earners have the power of numbers overwhelming on their side. Any attempt on the part of the property-owning classes to employ force against them could only in the long run—and not a very long run—end in one way, and the end would be quite unnecessarily sudden and unpleasant.

HER MOTHER'S DAUGHTER.

By New York Sun.

So Sylvia has withdrawn from the Women's Social and Political union and set up in business for herself with the "East London Federation of Suffragettes." Sylvia is not so clever as either her mother or her sister, but she is more honest than either for she is frankly identifying the militant with the anarchist movement. The education to which Mrs. Pankhurst initiated her fifteen-year-old child is complete. Sylvia has graduated, and it is conceivable that her mother is at the present time nearer to a genuine experience of martyrdom than she has ever been in her life before.

May We Show You Spring's New Styles In Millinery and Ready-to-Wear?

THE past few days have been days of great interest. Thousands of ladies have visited the new Millinery Salon, the new Tea Room and the enlarged and beautified Mantle Department. Spring fashions in Millinery and Ready-to-Wear have been viewed with intense interest—an interest deeper than at any previous season. The greater variety of designs, of styles, of fabrics, of novelty features and the radical changes in fashions—so different to anything that's been shown before—is no doubt accountable for much of the deeper interest that's being shown. All who have not yet had an opportunity of viewing our special Spring displays should take an early opportunity to do so. We can assure you that a visit will prove both interesting and profitable.

A Beautiful Display of New Spring Millinery

Our new Millinery Salon, situated on the second floor, is without a doubt the finest in the west. The carpeted floor, the brilliant mirrors, the glass showcases and mahogany tables, all speak of splendor and go to prove in a convincing manner that we have spared no pains or expense in the fitting-up of this department, that we may the better attend to the needs and requirements of our ever increasing customers.

Everything that is new in Millinery is represented here. London, Paris and all the leading fashion centres of the world have contributed to this display. We invite you to inspect. You will notice, too, that here you can get the best marked at most reasonable prices.

The Smartest of the New Spring Fashions In Ready-to-Wear

Can be seen in this Mantle Department on the first floor. Ladies' Novelty Suits, Tailored Suits, strictly Man-Tailored Suits, Sports Coats, Novelty Coats, Silk and Satin Dresses, Cloth Dresses, Separate Skirts and Underskirts. All are to be viewed in the enlarged and beautified Mantle Department, where there is ample room afforded to all, and you can now view the new styles at leisure and in comfort with pleasure. Be sure and visit this department and get acquainted with the new styles in Ready-to-Wear.

A Smart Range of Tailored Suits at.....\$15.00
Novelty Suits, from \$17.50 to.....\$125.00
Novelty Coats, from \$7.50 to.....\$25.00
Cloth Skirts, all prices up to.....\$25.00
Cloth Dresses, special at.....\$15.00

The Sale of Ladies' Gloves Continues To-day

This is a special sale of 1,000 pairs Dent's Kid Gloves, offered at one-third and one-half below regular prices to mark the opening of the spring season. Just how many pairs or what sizes and colors will be left for to-day's selling is impossible to estimate at time of going to print. All who are interested in new gloves should take an early opportunity to-day of securing a pair of this well-known and reliable make of glove. The special prices are:

Glaze Kid Gloves in colors tan, brown, slate, beaver and black; 2-dome; all sizes. Regular \$1.00 grade. To-day, per pair.....**50¢**
 Dent's Real French Kid Gloves, 2-dome. Regular \$1.50 grade. To-day, per pair.....**\$1.00**
 —Main Floor

An Ultra-Fashionable Corset Special, Monday

Almost unbelievable! That is what you will think when you see and wear this most extraordinary Corset. You will hardly believe such an excellent model can be produced to sell for only.....**\$1.50**

The manufacturers of

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

Have consented to supply us with a very limited quantity of these ultra-fashionable models to retail at almost bare cost. This is done to popularize these already world-famous Corsets among our patrons and to give you a fashion-tru model at a genuine bargain price. This Corset, as illustrated, on sale Monday, special at **\$1.50**. Early purchase means best choice! —First Floor



A Special Offering in Sports Coats on Sale To-day at \$7.50 and \$12.50

BOTH of these prices represent extremely good values in new Sports Coats that are offered for special sale to-day. Samples can be seen in the View street windows, from which you will easily recognize that they are the newest in style, also in fabric.

The \$7.50 Coats are in the new ripple and honeycomb cloths and are to be had in the new shades of tango, blues and checks.

The \$12.50 Coats are very smart and you can choose from quite a large selection of new shades and checks. Be sure and see these to-day and take advantage of the special prices.

—First Floor

Attractive New Styles In Women's House Dresses, Selling To-day at \$1.90

WOMEN'S COTTON HOUSE DRESSES come in attractive new styles. We have recently received a very large consignment. These Dresses are made up from nice quality prints, gingham, percales and linettes, in a large variety of new shades and patterns, and you have your choice from a big assortment of styles. Square necks, round necks, V-shaped, some with collars, others without; in fact, almost every style one could think of are included, and there's all sizes. These Dresses are worth securing. They are on sale to-day at only.....**\$1.90**
 —First Floor

Waterproof Garments For Baby

If every baby was well supplied with the following useful waterproof garments, how clean and tidy they could be kept, and what a lot of washing it would save mother or nurse. It pays to buy articles of this kind.

Waterproof Feeders, each.....**15¢**
 With pocket.....**40¢**
 Waterproof Aprons, with sleeve and bib attached, each.....**40¢**
 Waterproof Triangle Diapers, each.....**40¢**
 Waterproof Pants, each.....**50¢**
 —First Floor

50 Dozen Fancy Linens, Marked For Quick Selling on Monday

A FINE LOT of Fancy Linens in this offering, and every article is extremely good value. Those in need of new Fancy Linens should take early advantage of this special offering on Monday. See the samples displayed in Broad street windows. The reduced prices are:

10 Dozen 15-Inch Doilies, regular 40¢, for.....**25¢**
 5 Dozen Lace Edge Squares, 27x27; regular \$1.00, for.....**50¢**
 5 Dozen Scarves, 17x45; regular \$1.00, for.....**50¢**
 5 Dozen Scarves, 18x50; regular \$1.00, for.....**50¢**
 5 Dozen Embroidered Scarves, 17x54; regular \$1.25, for.....**75¢**
 2 Dozen Lace Scarves, 18x54; regular \$2, for.....**\$1.50**
 5 Dozen Drawnwork Runners, 18x54; regular \$1.75, for.....**\$1.25**
 5 Dozen Embroidered Squares, 30x30; regular \$1.00, for.....**50¢**
 5 Dozen Drawnwork Squares, 30x30; regular \$1.50, for.....**\$1.00**
 2 Dozen Lace Squares, 30x30; regular \$2.25, for.....**\$1.50**
 5 Dozen Embroidered and Scalloped Doilies; regular 50¢, for.....**30¢**
 —Main Floor

Smart Suits For Men In English and Scotch Tweeds

SUITS for spring and summer wear come in all the new shades and patterns in such good-wearing materials as English worsted and tweeds. Also a choice assortment of Scotch tweeds. The smartness of these Suits can only be appreciated by seeing and examining them. This we invite you to do. Samples are displayed in the View street windows, but if you just step inside the Men's Clothing store we shall be delighted to show you others and could then point out the varied qualities that go to prove the true worth of a Spencer Suit. May we have the pleasure of doing this? Values range up to \$32.50 from.....**\$18.00**
 —Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

For An Easy Shine

A Rex-Oil Shoe Shine is good for a week and preserves the leather, too. No rubbing or brushing; 25c and 35c.

E.H. BOWES

The Old Established Drug Store

"N. A. G." POLICY

Sell Pure Paints Direct to Consumer at Manufacturers' Prices
Paints, \$2 Per Gal.
Stains, \$1 Per Gal.

Why pay higher prices for Eastern goods?

"Patronize Home Industry and Help Build Up Victoria"

Newton & Greer CO., LIMITED
Paint Manufacturers
1326 Wharf Street.
Foot of Johnson.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, STAINS, Etc.

Pekin Cafe

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE CHOP SUEY HOUSE
Lee Block
Government St.

Opposite site of new Pantages theatre. Handsomely fitted. Finest in Canada. Tables for ladies and gentlemen. Open 12 noon, 'till 1 a.m.
Telephone 5400.

LOUIS BEALE & COVENTRY

205 Jones Block.
P. O. Box 1236. Phone 728

The only general freight and passenger divisional point between Prince Rupert and Port George is

SMITHERS

In the heart of the famous Bulkley Valley. A Grand Trunk Pacific town. Rich in agriculture and minerals. NOW is the investor's opportunity, when prices are low and just before the railway is through from Atlantic to Pacific. We are authorized sales agents of Aldous & Murray, Limited, for this official G. T. P. townsite. Call or write for particulars.

HOUSES BUILT

On Instalment Plan
D. H. BALE

Contractor, Builder and Architect.
Corner Fort and Stadacona Ave.
Telephone 1149

To the educated ad reader QUALITY OF GOODS is of first importance—price-concessions secondary.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Wm. Stewart, Men's and Ladies Tailor, A. Campbell building, corner Fort and Douglas street.

Hanna & Thomson, 827 Pandora avenue. Phone 498. Fine Funeral Furnishings. Lady attendant. Auto Hearse in connection. Calls promptly answered day or night. Frank L. Thomson, funeral director and licensed embalmer.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty 'phone Inspector Russell, 1221; Secretary, L1728.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Needless Operations and Expenses Avoided by having your dental work done by Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street.

The B. C. Funeral Co., Chas. Hayward, president, 784 Broughton street. Calls promptly attended to. Phone 2235.

The Lawn Mower Shop, 610 Pandora Street.

Economy Wet Wash Laundry.—Family wash, 25c a week. Clothes returned on the following day, thoroughly washed. Phone 3139. 2612 Bridge street.

The Lawn Mower Hospital, 614 Cormorant.

Wall Paper, 10c Per Roll.—Estimates furnished on Decorating and House-Painting. H. Harkness & Son, 915 Pandora avenue.

For Fire, marine, automobile, liability, sickness and accident, plate glass, elevator and employers' liability, consult Gillespie, Hart & Todd, general agents for British Columbia. All claims settled and paid by our office.

A New Method for Extraction of Teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Wanted to Purchase—Good agreements for sale at reasonable rates. Colonial Trust Company, Limited. Merchants Bank building.

Silent Salesman Show Cases.—Show Cases, \$12.00 per foot and upwards. Victoria Show Case Co., Factory 2267 Government street, corner Princess and Government streets.

The James' Bay Hotel, 250 Government street. Special rates for winter residents. Phone 2304.

If You Want a Truck or Express Wagon, phone 693. Cameron & Caldwell. Phone 693. 320 Johnson.

SANDS Funeral Furnishing Co., Limited, Funeral Directors and Licensed Embalmers. You will find our charges reasonable. Prompt and courteous. Service day or night. Phone 3306. Lady in attendance, 1515 Quadra street.

Dental Work With a Guarantee.—Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

For Keys that fit, go to Wilson's Repair Shop, 614 Cormorant street.

Northern Hotel, corner Yates and Government. Modern rooms, \$3 per week and up. Cafe in connection.

Try New Life—Relieves pain instantly. Free demonstration. Special prices. 721 Yates street.

For Insurance on your household goods, piano or clothing get a policy in the Svea Insurance Company, of Gothenburg, Sweden. German-Canadian Trust Company, Ltd., general agents and adjusters.

Pat Burns' Advice to go out on to the land and grow cabbage has had the effect of making many people inquire as to where suitable farming land with good transport facilities can be bought at a cheap price. The best and the cheapest will be found near the E. & N. railway in the Parksville and Qualicum districts. Blocks of 10 acres and upwards can be purchased for \$40 per acre or leased at \$2.50 per acre for five years with the option of purchase at any time during that period. Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd., general agents, Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd., 608 Belmont house. Phone 1914.

We write Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass and Liability Insurance. Losses adjusted and paid promptly. The German-Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., general agents and adjusters.

Notice to Farmers.—Green & Burdick Bros., Ltd., have several sums of money to loan on farm lands. They also write all kinds of insurance.

Stock Certificates.—Incorporated company seals, rubber stamps and stock company ledgers. If we haven't got just what you want—we'll make it. Sweeney & McConnell, 1010 Langley. Phone 190 for salesman.

The Umbrella Shop, 610 Pandora St.

Baby Buggy Tires put on to stay at Wilson's Repair Shop, 614 Cormorant.

Spray That Tree Now.—Use a Myers' sprayer; they are made of brass, fitted with brass ball valves and patent jet agitator. They are strong and will spray thoroughly. Three sizes, \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.50. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

To Let.—Well-lighted floor, 20 x 60, water, gas, electric light, 609 Dundas St. N. Phone 594.

"Pergamos: The Marriage of the Church and the World; or The Days of Constantine." Mr. W. J. McClure will speak to-night on the subject, in Victoria hall, 1415 Blanchard street at 7.55. You are invited to hear this interesting subject discussed. Meeting Sunday at 7 p. m. when the subject will be continued. Come.

Keep Those Chickens Home.—Six ft. wire netting, \$6 roll of 50 yards, or 16c yard; 5 ft. \$5, or 13 1/2c yd.; 4 ft. \$4, or 11c yd. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

When Your Teeth Need Attention have them examined without charge or obligation. Dr. J. L. Thompson. Open evenings.

Pergamos: The Marriage of the Church and the World, The Conversion of Constantine, The Publication of the Banns of Matrimony, and the effect upon the Church, will be Mr. McClure's subject at 7 p. m. Sunday. Next subject, Monday, 7.45 p. m. Thyatira: God's picture of Romanism. Victoria hall, 1415 Blanchard street. Come and hear Mr. McClure.

Discuss Recruiting.—Several of the officers attended the meeting of the sergeants' mess of the 88th regiment last night and discussed plans for recruiting during the coming season.

Legislation Only Cure.—That the only cure for the evils arising from the liquor traffic was to have a government which would legislate away the whole traffic was the tenor of a lecture by Mrs. Mitchell at last night's meeting of the Victoria lodge of the Templars' union.

Contractor Coming.—J. W. Stewart, of the great contracting firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart, who are now working on the grading of the Pacific Great Eastern railway will be in the city early next week for a conference with D'Arcy Tate, vice-president of the line. Bridge building and track-laying on the section north from Squamish has already commenced.

"The Mountain Wolf."—The Western Star Dramatic society added another to its long list of artistic successes last evening when it produced "The Mountain Wolf." Charles Townsend's thrilling drama. The performance was under the auspices of the Social Democratic party and the proceeds were handed over to the fund for the wives and children of the Vancouver Island coal miners now in jail.

To Hold Entertainment.—A meeting of the day nursery committee was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Rev. Dr. Clay from the city Rev. E. G. Miller took the chair. After a long discussion on the lack of work for women and their continued application at the creche for work by the day, a committee was appointed to look into the question and ascertain whether any relief can be found for these conditions. It was decided to arrange an entertainment in the near future for the work, and two offers of assistance were gladly accepted for such an entertainment. A donation of a load of wood was presented during February from Mr. Johnson and cash from Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Cancellor, Mrs. Home, Mrs. —, also from the Ladies' Aid societies of the Centennial church, St. Barnabas' church and Belmont Avenue Methodist church.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, March 7, 1889.

The Swiftsure will arrive at Esquimalt on April 11 with the Admiral of the Pacific squadron. The flagship left Acapulco yesterday.

On Thursday next Capt. W. R. Clarke, auctioneer, will sell the steamer Barbara Boscowitz, as she now lies alongside Spratt's wharf. The steamer was built in 1883.

Mr. Caleb Bishop, who retired from the position of city storekeeper at the naval yard, Esquimalt, last month, has been in the service of the imperial government for the past 41 years. Mr. Bishop, on his retirement was presented by his old associates with a handsome gold watch as a tribute of esteem. He is the father of Mr. Harry Bishop, of the Princess Louise.

Advertisement.—Tenders for the purchase of the building, machinery, and plant of the cracker and biscuit factory on Fort street will be received by the assignees of the estate of Nesbitt, Dickson & Company.

Lighting-up Time.—Lighting-up time this evening for all horse-driven vehicles and bicycles is at 6.47.

Lost Valuable Parrot.—Inspector of Vehicles Palmer yesterday lost a valuable Gulah parrot which wandered out of its cage while nobody was looking and has since vanished into obscurity. The inspector is hoping that he who finds the bird will communicate with him at the police station.

Acquitted of Stealing.—A Walker was acquitted this morning of a charge of stealing a quantity of soil from Amphion street, the property of the city of Victoria. Accused said he did not know that he was digging off the lot he was told to work on, which caused Magistrate Jay to comment that "engineers themselves sometimes differ as much as ten feet as to where the fence must be." J. S. Brandon defended.

More Works for Library.—The Encyclopedia Britannica, 1910-1911 edition (23 volumes), has now taken its place on the shelves of the public library. Other valuable additions, kindly lent by W. G. Winterburn, M. I. N. A., are The Transactions of the Institute of Naval Engineers for the last fifteen years, and The Record of American and Foreign Shipping. A new department announced, by Mrs. Stewart, will be composed of some fifty volumes of Norwegian and Swedish literature. These have been carefully selected with the advice of Scandinavian professors, and will represent some of the finest examples in these languages.

Won Silver Medal.—The silver medal contest arranged by the Frances E. Willard W.C.T.U., passed off very successfully in the Douglas street Baptist church on Wednesday evening. There were six entries for the competition, and the largest number of marks was won by Miss Bessie Shampenny for a clever all-round performance. She was accordingly presented with a handsome silver medal. Mrs. Gleason, E. W. Hall, principal of the Riverside school, and Rev. T. W. Gladstone acted as judges, and the latter gentleman in a few well-chosen words made the presentation. The programme of music and recitations contributed by Mrs. Edward Parsons, Mrs. Tickner, Mr. Brown and Mr. Hardy won the enthusiastic applause of an appreciative audience.

Work Well Advanced.—More than 1,000 feet of "pioneer" bore, being driven by the C. P. R. in connection with the excavation of a five-mile double track tunnel through the heart of the Selkirk range has been completed, according to reports just received at the local office. Good progress is also being made with the cross-cut and side drifts leading into the main shaft which has already been started from the east end. Work on the "pioneer" shaft from the west side of Mount Macdonald in the Illecillewaet valley will most likely be started at an early date. The right-of-way at the west portal has been completed and 47 per cent of the excavation has been done from the east side. Work on the trestles and grading for the lines on each side of the mountain is also well advanced.

88th Regiment Shoot.—Two companies of the 88th Fusiliers, namely, F company (Capt. Moorehead) and G company (Capt. Harvey), held an interesting shooting competition in the drill hall last night. The two officers had each offered a prize, to be given to the highest scorer in each company. All the men present fired, and on taking the best three scores of each company it was found that G was the better by three points. Sergeant Muir, of G company, won the silver spoon presented by Capt. Moorehead with a score of 41, while Capt. Harvey's prize fell to Corporal Cotton, of F company. The three high men: In G company, Sergt. Muir, Pte. Chatters and Sergt. Maynard; in F company, Lieut. Carey-Martin, Capt. Moorehead and Corp. Cotton. The winning company had more men firing, and so had a slight advantage.

N-E-W-S

Did you ever stop to consider that the letters in the word NEWS stand for the initials of the four points of the compass.

What the news does is literally to put you in touch with the four quarters of the whole world every day in the year and almost every hour of the day.

The advertising has come to be an essential part of the news. It covers the entire compass of the business world.

It tells of the currents of trade.

It tells where things are made, what they are for, and what they cost.

It deals with facts—facts that concern the well-being of the people.

Take it from the standpoint of actual helpfulness—and there is, on the whole, little news in the newspaper that is as important as the advertising.

Ladies of the Macabebes, Victoria Hive, No. 1, will hold their annual ball on St. Patrick's day, 17th of March, in the Connaught hall. Music by Professor Heaton. Ladies \$1, gentlemen \$1. Tickets for sale by Prof. Heaton (Spencer's).

Yorkshire Social, Wednesday, 11th, Connaught Hall. Ladies 25c, gents 50c.

Ordered to Leave.—Rose Thompson was ordered to get out of town as quickly as possible this morning when arraigned in the police court on a charge of vagrancy.

Building Permits.—Building permits have been issued to Harry Upward for a residence at 2755 Rosebery avenue, costing \$2,500; and to R. E. Hoyle for a residence at 216 Douglas street, costing \$5,500. Coates and Fleet are architects of the latter house.

Inspecting Lines.—An inspection of lines in the west is being conducted by J. G. Sullivan, chief engineer for the C. P. R., who is now en route to the coast. The official stopped off yesterday at the scene of the big tunnel operations near the summit of the Selkirk to look over the work and is expected here early next week.

Heavier Parcels Sent.—A small number of parcels under the new 11-pound regulation were mailed from this city last night and this morning, showing that the public is already making use of the enlarged system. The advantages of the heavier allowance will be chiefly felt it is expected by farmers and others sending more weights through the post.

D. O. K. K.—The big spring wash and round-up will take place in K. of P. hall, Monday night, March 9 at 8 when Mokanna and his band of brigands will cause the nervous and unruly tyros to step high. Tel El Mohutas ceremonial next Monday evening promises to surpass all the former. A large class of candidates are in waiting so there is no fear of the tiger going hungry. All victories are requested to be on time. Fezzes are to be worn.

Recommends Pulmotor.—A third meeting of the new board of police commissioners will be held in the city hall on Monday morning next when there will be further consideration of the police estimates for the coming year, and the recommendations of Chief Langley will be taken up. One of the suggestions that the chief will put before the commissioners is the need of the department for a pulmotor for cases where resuscitation is necessary. The apparatus, he thinks, would prove useful in the case of persons rescued from drowning, or persons suffering from shock.

Will Be Punished.—Clues have been obtained to identify the perpetrators of the deliberate attempt to wreck the temporary classroom in the George Jay school grounds last evening, and the school board will lose no opportunity to bring to book the boys who willfully damaged school property and then set the building on fire in two places. A hole had been cut in the canvas covering for the admission of the boys' bodies. On getting inside they had apparently set out to do whatever destruction they thought could be quickly caused. The inkwells were emptied about the premises and school books destroyed. Fires had been lighted in the teacher's waste basket, and under one of the desks, and were burning thoroughly when the fire department arrived about 7 last evening.

Gordon Head Women.—Many of the members of the Gordon Head Women's institute took advantage of the dress-making demonstrations which have just been concluded. The classes, conducted by Miss Taylor, were held twice daily for two weeks. The morning sessions were attended by only a few as household duties interfered, but there was a large attendance at every afternoon session. At the end of the closing afternoon session a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Miss Taylor whose manner, capacity for imparting knowledge, command of all the details of the work were of great service to those who followed the classes. The demonstrations were held by the agricultural department, classes being conducted at all the points in the province where there are women's institutes.



STEINWAY

The Piano That KREISLER

Always Prefers

It means volumes to every intending purchaser of a piano that Fritz Kreisler, ranked as one of the world's foremost masters of the violin and as a musician of rare taste, prefers the world-famous Steinway Piano above all others for purposes of accompaniment.

Kreisler will appear before a Victoria audience under the auspices of The Victoria Ladies' Musical Club on Monday night. In him are found a combination of qualities, intellectual and temperamental, that give him a special place among the greatest artists of our time. He is not alone a brilliant musician; he is a well-balanced, well-rounded, man of the world, of wide intellectual interests and culture.

It is significant to you who seek the best piano the world produces that Kreisler, with all his experience and musical knowledge, prefers the Steinway. It will be to your interest to find our "WHY" before you decide on any piano.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House.
1231 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

PLUMBERS CARPENTERS MACHINISTS ELECTRICIANS BLACKSMITHS

Call and inspect our Large and High-Grade Stock of
TOOLS and SUPPLIES

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LTD.

Telephone 3 Wharf Street, Victoria

COST of living high? "Why should I care when

I can make more use of my oven? Who ever heard anybody complain that home-made biscuits, muffins and things appeared on the table too often? Bob—he's a chemist—says that ten cents worth of wheat supplies far more food value and real energy than a round steak. No, indeed, I don't buy much meat, and we're all the better for it. But don't imagine that ordinary biscuits or cakes will do. Look to the flour they're made from! Make it ROYAL STANDARD (your grocer sells it) and then your oven will be a veritable treasure chest for goodies light and feathery, wholesome and digestible.



Along the Waterfront

Shipping News from Day to Day

SANTA ROSALIA WILL FOLLOW LOUISE HERE

Maple Leaf Freighter Leaving New York in April; 'Frisco's Marine Notes

San Francisco, March 7.—The American ship William P. Frye, which has just arrived at New York from this port after a slow voyage, has been chartered by the United States government to load a cargo of coal at Norfolk for Puget Sound navy yard.

The American steamship Damara is scheduled to leave New York to-morrow for this coast in the service of the Lückenbach company. She will leave out general freight. The Damara left the Sound and San Francisco last fall for New York.

The British steamer Frankmont has been chartered by Gibson & Co. for one trip from here to Melbourne direct. Mr. Gibson has just returned from Australia, and states that this steamer has been taken in the place of several small sailers which were previously chartered, but failed to make their loading dates. The Frankmont is now in the Orient, and it is not known what she will bring across the Pacific.

E. E. Evans & Sons announce that the British steamer Santa Rosalia will follow the Queen Louise out from New York to Victoria in the Maple Leaf line. She will sail early in April. The new Maple Leaf liner San Francisco will follow the Santa Rosalia. The San Francisco was delayed in completion which explains her late appearance in the line.

Repairs to the British oil tanker Corwin, which nearly met her fate on the Potomac Patch about several weeks ago, have been going on for the last month, and will be completed within two weeks, it is expected. The vessel was on Hunter's Point dry-dock for some time while bottom repairs were being effected, and is now at the Union Iron Works, where the job will be completed. The contract for repairing the damaged tanker is said to amount to \$125,000.

When the vessel is ready for sea again she will take the same oil which was originally in the tanks and proceed to the Orient. In command of Capt. Cooper who, with his officers, is enjoying a holiday here while the steamer is out of commission. The United States cruiser which has been on patrol duty along the Mexican coast, is returning here, being expected to arrive in a few days.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

(Daily reports furnished by Claude A. Bolly.)

March 6.
St. Paul, American, Southampton.
Georgie, White Star, Liverpool.
Lusitania, Cunard, Liverpool.

Reported.
Baltic, White Star, Liverpool.
Cameronia, Anchor line, Glasgow.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Hamburg-American, Hamburg.

Other Ports.
Cymric, White Star, due Portland, Me., to-night from Liverpool.

GEORGE IN TO-MORROW.
To-morrow morning the G.T.P. steamer Prince George, Capt. Donald, arrives in port from Granby Bay and Prince Rupert.

TIMES SHIPPING CHART

Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Alas	Thompson	3,478	Doddwell & Co.	Hongkong	Mar. 22
Akai Maru	Noma	2,950	G. Northern	Hongkong	Mar. 26
Architect	Nelson	3,415	Balfour, Guthrie	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Antiochus	Figus	3,223	Doddwell & Co.	Liverpool	May 9
Bellerophon	Rebb	3,714	Doddwell & Co.	Liverpool	Mar. 14
Benefactor	Smith	2,659	Balfour, Guthrie	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Crown of Gold	Baird	3,573	Balfour, Guthrie	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Canada	Pierce	2,932	C. P. R.	Sydney	Mar. 23
Cardiganian	(New)	3,824	Findlay, Durham & Brodie	London	Mar. 10
Crown of Galicia	Halliday	3,817	Doddwell & Co.	Liverpool	Apr. 11
Cybele	Arthur	3,573	C. P. R.	Hongkong	Mar. 8
Empress of Asia	Robinson	3,824	C. P. R.	Hongkong	Mar. 8
Empress of Japan	Hopcroft	3,824	C. P. R.	Hongkong	Mar. 8
Harlequin	Soures	2,724	R. C. Sugar Refinery	Peru	Apr. 10
Jaeger	White	3,174	C. P. R.	Sydney	Apr. 10
Makura	Phillips	3,580	C. P. R.	Sydney	Apr. 23
Niagara	C.P.R.	7,532	C. P. R.	Sydney	Apr. 23
Panama	Rolls	3,923	C. P. R.	Sydney	May 26
Panama Maru	Kuno	3,880	R. P. Rithel	Hongkong	Apr. 3
Radnorshire	Neumann	2,732	R. P. Rithel	Hongkong	Apr. 3
Sado Maru	Asakawa	3,520	R. P. Rithel	Hongkong	Apr. 3
Seattle Maru	Balto	3,760	R. P. Rithel	Hongkong	Apr. 3
Strath	(New)	3,824	R. P. Rithel	Hongkong	Apr. 3
Tamba Maru	Teranaka	3,824	R. P. Rithel	Hongkong	Apr. 3
Tacoma Maru	Hamada	3,824	R. P. Rithel	Hongkong	Apr. 3

Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Empress of India	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 7	Shidzuoka Maru	G.N.	Hongkong Mar. 10
Canada Maru	R.P.	Hkg Mar. 10	Marina	C.P.R.	Australia Mar. 12
Marina	C.P.R.	Australia Mar. 12	Taihybius	Doddwell Co.	Liverpool Mar. 12
Empress of Asia	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12	Empress of Asia	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12
Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12	Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12
Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12	Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12
Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12	Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12
Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12	Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12
Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12	Empress of Japan	C.P.R.	Hkg Mar. 12

Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Alliance	Peruvian	baque	Iguazu	Mar. 10	
Balfour	British	ship	east	Mar. 10	
County of Louth	Chilian	ship	from	Mar. 10	
Valparaiso	to load	at	Vancouver	Mar. 10	
Comanche	American	steamer	to load	at	Vancouver
Schindler	German	ship	to load	at	Vancouver
Curzon	Chilian	baque	from	Mar. 10	
Royal Roads	for orders				

FIRST WHALERS GO ON SLIP NEXT WEEK

Sechart Station Will Be First to Open; United States Whalers in Port

Next week two of the whaling steamers will be hauled out on the Victoria Machinery Depot ways and by April 1 the vessels which will operate in conjunction with the Sechart station will be dispatched from Victoria. This was the information given out this morning by an official of the Canadian North Pacific Fisheries, Ltd., which controls whaling on the Pacific coast.

Nothing definite has been arranged as yet as to which whalers will be sent to the different stations.

After the Sechart vessels depart the whalers assigned to the Kyuquot station will prepare for their annual cruises. The Rose Harbor and Naden Harbor steamers will be the last to leave port. The weather does not seem to be settling in the Queen Charlotte waters as it does off Vancouver island and the stations are not opened so early.

American Whalers Here.
Last night the steamer Gray, Capt. Shadforth, which acts as a tender to the whaling fleet, arrived at the outer docks from Grays Harbor, Wash., with the whalers Moran and Patterson in tow. This morning the vessels shifted to Point Ellice to join the remainder of the C. N. P. F. fleet. The Moran and Patterson are both under the Stars and Stripes and were built at Seattle. A station was constructed at Gray's Harbor by the local concern and the two whalers built to cruise off the coast. The Moran and Patterson have been wintering at the Washington station and their hulls are very dirty. The Gray was barbed there for seven days, owing to the heavy weather which was blowing outside and the nasty way in which the bar was breaking.

It is said that the vessels have been brought to Victoria to undergo an overhaul, but no information can be had as to what the company intends to do with them afterwards. There is a report that the little ships will be offered for sale.

Late this afternoon the steamer Gray departed from Victoria for a trip to all the stations. She will go north to the Queen Charlotte Islands, calling at Naden Harbor and Rose Harbor and come south via outside passages, stopping at Kyuquot and Sechart.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

March 6.
Aberdeen, Wash.—Sailed: Strs. Norwood, Svea, Francis H. Leggett, Chelalis and San Jacinto, San Francisco; chas. Dauntless, Honolulu.
Tacoma, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Canada Maru, Hongkong via Yokohama and Vancouver.
Raymond, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Solano, San Francisco. Sailed: Str. Avastion, San Francisco.
San Francisco, Cal.—Arrived: Br. str. Masconomo, Milk; str. Georgian, Salina Cruz via San Diego; str. Raymond, Raymond; str. Enterprise, Tio. Sailed: Str. F. S. Loop, Puget Sound via Vancouver; strs. Roanoke, Daisy Freeman and Beaver, Portland.
Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Str. Umattila, San Francisco via Victoria. Sailed: Str. Asuncion, San Francisco.

SPECIAL RULES FOR B. C. WATERS URGED

Capt. Nicholson Interviewed Marine Department When on Visit to East

Capt. C. H. Nicholson, manager of the G.T.P.S.S. Co., who has been on a visit to Ottawa and other eastern cities, was in town to-day on business. While at the federal capital he took up several matters of coast interest with the department of marine, more especially as regards the proposed life-boat and radio regulations.

Captain Nicholson urged that there should be special regulations for the British Columbia coast, as the navigable waters were practically sheltered and that therefore deep-sea conditions did not apply. Captain Nicholson is of the opinion that the life-boat regulations will not come into force this year, and he hopes that when a final settlement is made vessels using the coast waters will work under special rules.

As regards the radio regulations, the original draft practically made the operators independent. Captain Nicholson opposed this, and states that the rules will be amended so as to place the operators under the control of the captain who will have full responsibility for messages sent out.

The extension of coasting limits was also taken up, and these limits have now been extended from south of the Columbia to San Diego, giving coast masters the right to navigate to the Californian port.

An improved service to the Queen Charlotte Islands was discussed with the departments also.

SUDMARK LARGEST SHIP OF TYPE TO COME HERE

Seattle, March 7.—Built on the Isherwood system of steamship construction, the Hamburg-American liner Sudmark will arrive in Seattle April 20 on her first voyage across the Pacific from the Orient and Hamburg. The vessel's hold is absolutely clear of all stations. If tracks were laid in the bottom a locomotive could run from end to end without obstruction.

As the largest vessel of the type ever sent to North Pacific ports, her arrival is awaited with keen interest by the waterfront. In place of the light beams used in the construction of other ships, the Sudmark is built with heavy beams that give the necessary support to her decks.

The Sudmark is practically a new ship. She was built in the fall of 1911 and heretofore has been operated by the Hamburg-American line on the Hamburg-Orient route. She is 429 feet long, 55 feet beam and 29 feet deep, with a dead weight tonnage of 11,000. In general she is a replica of the liner Uckermark, sent here by the same company last fall, but is 2,000 tons larger. She carries two thirty-ton derricks and eighteen five-ton derricks. The Sudmark sailed from Singapore Tuesday.

Lighthouse tenders. This morning the lighthouse tender Quadra, Capt. LeBlanc, sailed from Victoria for the north. She will place the Vancouver rock buoy in Milbank sound and will call at a number of lighthouses en route and recharge several buoys.

The lighthouse tender Leebro, Capt. Hunter, is expected in port late to-day, after completing a voyage to Addenbrooke island. She took a full cargo of material for the new lighthouse which is being constructed there. The new light will be in operation by the first of next month.

ALTA ON WAY TO SOUND.
Word was received from Cape Town, South Africa, yesterday to the effect that the United States barkentine Alta, Capt. Thonagel, sailed from that port on Tuesday last for Puget Sound. It was understood when she left here with her lumber cargo for the dark of the continent that she would call across to Newcastle, Aus., and load a cargo of coal for the Golden Gate. But judging from the cablegram her orders have been changed and she will come direct in ballast to the Sound.

ARYAN SAILS MONDAY.
The United States ship Aryan, lumber-laden at Esquimalt for Port Natal, South Africa, will not get away to sea until Monday. Capt. MacLachlan said this morning that he expected to be ready for a hawser then.

TRICOLOR LEAVES.
The Norwegian steamship Tricolor left port to-day for Vancouver and Departure Bay after discharging a large shipment of nitrate at the chemical works and 20 tons of Tehuantepec freight on to scows.

"Lanchester" Four Passenger Car for Hire.
Rate, \$3.00 per hour.
R. WALTER URE. Phone 3369R.

AROUND THE SHIP CHANDLER'S STOVE

(By Archie H. Wills.)

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Thrilling experiences at sea, terrible passages, shark and sea serpent stories, "impossibilities" and miscellaneous yarns, were entirely forgotten at the ship chandler's this morning. The seadogs were just getting nicely settled around the old stove, and had their pipes burning brightly when a certain mariner, whose housekeeping bills have been pretty high of late, happened to bring up the much-discussed question of the high cost of living. It was like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and it was not many minutes before a storm was brewing. Rather hard feeling was whipped up, but head-on collisions were averted through the dexterity of the staff of the ship chandler in navigating a coal shovel and a poker.

Most of the seadogs set sail for other seas when they heard what the topic was. But there were three who remained by the ship. Capt. Timothy Brickback, a tugboat skipper, dressed right up to Al at Lloyd's, with a bowler hat on one side of his head, a notch collar and flowing tie, which spread to the wind like a top, a long coat pulled in at the middle; a pair of heavy trousers with a reef at the bottom, and a pair of buttoned boots to finish it all off. Capt. John Featherdust, formerly master of an Atlantic flyer, with a slouch hat for his sky, and a lengthy overcoat once black, but now with a few shades of green enhancing its beauty, and William Squires, Esq., once a sea captain, were the other parties in the discussion.

"Bill" is now well up in top-notch society, and he has dropped the prefix "captain," because his "Missus" thinks it subtracts dignity from their position. All three are family men.

"This high cost of living is getting a mighty fright, d'ye know that?" started Capt. John Featherdust. "That old woman of mine sends me down town to pay a few bills. One's to the butcher for \$4.10; another to the grocer, poor fellow, for \$5.90; and another to the shoemaker for \$2.95, for three pairs a boots we bought for the kids. Why, man alive I could live for a whole month on that about five years ago. You can't tell me different, for I know."

"Well, John, I don't think you'd live on that," quietly said Capt. Timothy Brickback. "Don't kid us along like that."

"I know this much, Timothy, that no swell like you could hope to live like us on that, but I'm saying I could," broke in John with a little heat in his voice. "Now the time I went to Alaska I lived there with two other fellows, and we lived on ten dollars a month each. 'Course we didn't dine a la mode, de luxe, or whatever you call it, but we bought a sack of beans and a lot of other hearty foods, and I fell a lot better then than I do now. You don't tell me different, I know."

"Ha, ha! You don't know which way you're steering yet, John," broke in Timothy with a little sarcasm. "I'm thinking that this rather high cost of living is not caused through the hoist in the price of foodstuffs, but in the way we live. Look here now, if a fellow wants to go two blocks he takes a car—there's a nickel gone. You're always gadding about to shows, entertainments, etc., etc., with your missus or sweetheart, and that's where your money goes. It's the age we live in though, and we have to keep the world a spinning, and I'm doing my part."

"Now look here, don't you go ad-

Carrying a fairly good list of passengers for this season of the year, and with her holds containing all the cargo the stevedores could possibly jam into them, the R.M.S. Empress of India, Capt. R. L. Davidson, sails late this afternoon for the far east. Trans-Pacific travel has been very light for some time, the steamer business having dropped off lamentably. Few passengers are travelling either way, and all the steamship companies are feeling the depression. The condition of things on this side of the Pacific has caused the Japanese and Chinese travel to drop to practically nil.

The Empress of India has a good list of saloon travellers and quite a few in steerage, a number of Orientals embarking here. This is the season of the year when the westbound business generally revives and the companies are hoping that the weak signs of awakening which have already appeared will strengthen within the next month.

Asia Due in Morning.
At daybreak to-morrow morning the C.P.R. flyer, Empress of Asia, Capt. Robinson, will reach William Head, completing a smart passage across the Pacific from Yokohama. The white liner is expected to berth at the ocean docks at 8.30 o'clock. She is bringing in a fair list of saloon travellers and a number of steerage passengers. Her strong-room contains a huge shipment of silk.

The Harrison liner Crown of Toledo, Capt. Baird, is still at San Francisco working cargo, and is not looked for at this port until the middle of next week. The Blue Funnel steamship, Bellerophon, Capt. Bebb, and the Cardiganian, of the Royal Mail line, are both expected in at the end of the week from the United Kingdom.

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SEATTLE LUMBERMEN IN FAVOR OF FREE TOLLS

Danger to the Industry is Predicted If Repeal Bill Passes Congress.

Seattle, March 7.—Seattle shipping and business interests expressed vital concern yesterday regarding the president's stand against exemption of American coastwise vessels from the

payment of tolls for the use of the Panama canal. Danger to the lumber industry of the northwest is seen in the encouragement given British Columbia competition in the markets of the east coast of the United States. "I am in favor of free tolls for American ships, and American ships only," said Lewis Schwager, president of the Seattle lumber manufacturing firm of Schwager & Nettleton, Inc. "Other lumbermen expressed themselves in like manner."

SPEECHES BY IRISH LEADERS; HOME RULE BILL DISCUSSED

John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson
Make Moving Pleas in Imperial House
on Behalf of Their Opposed Points of
View on Irish Question

Two great speeches were made in the British House of Commons shortly after the opening of parliament. The pronouncement of each leader of the great contending parties in Ireland was awaited breathlessly, and the speeches were brilliant to the occasion, both men rising to the height of their oratorical powers, and using every argument in their possession.

Mr. John Redmond (leader of the Nationalist party) said: I have never in my life said a single word in the direction of desiring to repudiate my fellow-countrymen in any part of Ireland. On the contrary, it has been my desire, to see them all in a common government for the benefit of their common country. (Nationalist cheers.)

The prime minister's hope that the speech from the throne would arouse a responsive echo in the hearts of men in all parts of this house is not vain so far as the Irish party is concerned. The idea of conflict with any section of my fellow-countrymen is hateful to me, and to my colleagues. (Nationalist cheers.)

No one knows better than I do the terrible handicap which a conflict in Ireland would be at the beginning of a new parliament or a new government. I should have a very small sense of responsibility of the position I hold if I deliberately or thoughtlessly played into the hands of those who, I am afraid, do not want a peaceful and amicable settlement of this question, but whose manifest policy is to wreck the possibility of peace. I decline to allow myself to be tempted even by the uncalculated and most provocative speech made by the member for East Worcestershire (Mr. A. Chamberlain) last night.

"On the question of the exclusion of Ulster, the right hon. gentleman repeated with great force some of those arguments which convinced the House of Commons twice last year that such a solution was impracticable. Ulster is a province of nine counties, returning 17 Home Rulers and 15 anti-Home Rulers. (Nationalist cheers.) Of these nine counties five contain large Catholic and Nationalist majorities. It is a province in which as a whole Catholics are not very far short of being half the population.

Sir E. Carson: Two hundred thousand short.

Mr. Redmond: Yes; and allowing for a margin of Protestant Home Rulers, it is a province where the majority against Home Rulers is not really overwhelming. There is a majority against it.

"But if you take out the one city of Belfast there is a Catholic and Nationalist majority." (Nationalist cheers.)

What hon. gentleman mean, therefore, by Ulster is the four counties in the northeast. (Opposition cries of "No.") But there is a Home Ruler member coming to this house for every one of those four counties. In County Down the percentage of Catholics is 21.6; in Antrim it is 29.3; in Armagh it is 45.3; in Derry county it is 41.4; in Derry City, 52.2, and in Belfast it is 24.1. The Protestants of those four counties number 729,624, and if you take 10 per cent, which is a small one, of those Protestants who are Home Rulers, and add that to the number of Catholics in those four counties, you will find that the total of the Home Rulers in the four counties is 314,406, and of anti-Home Rulers 329,368. That is, that 37 per cent. of the whole population of those four counties are Home Rulers.

"For anyone to suggest that this great and complicated problem can be solved by simply excluding from an

Irish parliament those four counties seems to me to be utterly ridiculous and impossible."

Views Against Exclusion.

There is no man I know of any party in Ireland who has approved of the exclusion of Ulster as a basis for the settlement of the Irish question. Lord Curzon, a fairly representative leader of Ulster Unionist opinion, last January spoke of it as a scheme full of imminent danger; and Major O'Connor, Unionist candidate for a Dublin seat, said that any attempt to detach one province from the others would meet with determined opposition from both parties. The hon. member for Warwickshire, speaking the other day, told his constituents that the exclusion of Ulster was a wild idea. (Nationalist cheers.) The ex-moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly in Ireland wrote that the exclusion of Ulster was no solution of the question, the Times called it an utterly impracticable suggestion, and the Irish Times has been for many months past preaching that Unionists cannot tolerate this suggestion of the exclusion of Ulster.

The attitude of the Nationalist party on this question has always been perfectly plain. It is interesting to note that Sir Horace Plunkett throws in his lot entirely with the view which is hostile to the exclusion of Ulster. His attitude is a significant and remarkable fact in this connection. He, for the first time, has publicly declared his acceptance of the principle of home rule for Ireland. He has declared his acceptance on the principle of an integral Irish nationality, and in this matter he speaks for many men of moderate views both in Ireland and on this side of the channel.

"In my judgment, the cause of peace and agreement is not helped either by ultimatum delivered in this house or by threats of civil war. (Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.) On the contrary, these threats and these ultimatums injure the chances of peace and agreement. Therefore, I deprecate them, and I think myself that the House of Commons as a body ought to resent as an affront to them these threats of civil war." (Loud ministerial and Nationalist cheers.)

For Peace and a United Ireland.

I have never, during the 33 years I have been a member of this house, spoken here under the deep sense of responsibility that I do to-day. It is quite easy to indulge in recriminations in the ordinary manner of party politics. It would not have been, I may say, a congenial task, but it would have been quite easy for me to have made a reply to the right hon. gentleman of quite a different character; but I felt too grave a responsibility to make such a reply.

"The offers we have made have been met with incredulity and insult, but I make no regret. I say with my heart and soul that would cut out my tongue sooner than say one word in support of home rule if I thought it would mean the slightest injury to life, property or the religious convictions of any section of my countrymen."

I am not only willing but deeply anxious to remove any honest fear that may be entertained, no matter how unfounded. I am quite willing to consider in the broadest and friendliest spirit any proposals the government may make, in the earnest hope that the aspirations of the speech from the throne may be realized and that in the end we may reach a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of this great problem, on which I believe from my heart and soul not only the well-being of all classes in Ireland depend but the unity and strength of the empire. (Nationalist cheers.)

Sir E. Carson (C. Dublin university) doubted if the house or the country had yet realized the unparalleled gravity of the statement in the speech from the throne.

We have been two years discussing this question, he continued, and now the first lesson we have learned is that the bill of the government, on their own confession, has utterly failed to find a solution of the Irish question. (Opposition cheers.) There have been two previous attempts condemned by the votes of the people. This third is condemned by the confession of the government. (Loud opposition cheers.) Is it any wonder that they shirk to leave it to the votes of the people? (Renewed cheers.)

With this new situation, as the prime minister called it, we are in the condition in the people's house that we are not able to alter a single word in the bill to meet the new situation. Perhaps now that we have reached this point the secretary of state for war will give up telling his constituents that I am insane. (Opposition cheers.) "I do not think we can take seriously," he said at Ilkeston, "the vagaries of Sir Edward Carson in this matter. On all other subjects he is eminently sane, but I hazard the suggestion that on this he is not." (Loud opposition cries of "Shame" and "Withdraw.") May I also say that I think the member for Dumfries Burghs (Mr. Gulland), the corrupter of Wick—(Opposition laughter and ministerial cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. Laif Jones rose to a point of order.

The speaker: The hon. gentleman has misunderstood. (Opposition laughter.) There is no suggestion that the hon. member for Dumfries has done anything which could possibly have

THE REDISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE



These are the men who will supervise the reconstruction of the electoral map of the Dominion. Of the nine members of the committee the majority are government supporters—Messrs. Rogers, Pelletier, Reid, Bennett and Rhodes. The Liberal members are Messrs. Pardee, Macdonald, Buchanan and Dr. Beland.

Brought him within the scope of the Corrupt Practices act. The word "corruption," which is not a very pretty or agreeable term to use—(ministerial cheers)—did not apply to that. There is no suggestion of any personal or private corruption.

Demand for Proposals Now.

Sir E. Carson, continuing, said: I should have thought the hon. member for Dumfries could have taken care of himself. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) We did expect at this hour of the day that the prime minister would give us some specific outline of what he had in his mind. He outlined no proposal whatever. We are told we cannot hear their important proposals until after the financial business has been concluded. I cannot help thinking that what the government are doing is manoeuvring for position. (Opposition cheers.)

The position to us Irish Unionists is an intolerable position. We are asked to stay here quietly and patiently, to vote for estimates, to vote, I suppose, for the pay of the army, which you are so ready to say you will send over to Ulster, but which you never will; and I say the position becomes daily more intolerable and more difficult in Ulster itself.

The financial business need not be interrupted. There is only one way I know of in which you can put these proposals into the bill, or at all events it is a way, and that is by an amending bill. (Opposition cheers and ministerial laughter.)

Put your amended bill on the table of the house, and let us have the proposals you are making, and we will consider them.

"Let Us Alone."

I am not going to be led into making any suggestions whatsoever, until I see how the government have discharged their admitted duty to take the initiative. But I have a right to say, and I would be a hypocrite if I didn't say it, what it would be impossible for us to accept, so that we may at all events give the government some guide when they come to consider these suggestions.

They are always talking of concessions to Ulster. Ulster is not asking for any concessions. (Cheers.) Ulster is asking to be let alone. (Cheers.)

When you talk about concessions what you really mean is how best you can lay down what is the minimum of wrong you can do to Ulster. (Cheers.) Let me tell you that the results of the two years' delay, and the treatment we have received during those

two years, have made your task far more difficult. You have driven these men to enter into a covenant for their civil protection. No doubt you have laughed at their covenant. Have a good laugh at it now. (Opposition cheers.) So far as I am concerned I am not the kind of man who will go over to Ireland and say "Enter into a covenant" and go over the next day and say "Break it." (Cheers.)

But there is something more. You have insulted them. I do not say the prime minister has; he has treated them seriously; but a large body of his colleagues and the rank and file of his party have taken every opportunity to jeer at these men—(cheers)—to brand them as braggarts and bluffers and cowards, and all the rest of it. Do you not see that having done that these men can never go back, and never will go back, to allow these jibes and insults and sneers to prove true? (Loud cheers.) They are fighting for a great principle and a great ideal. (Cheers.)

Uncompromising Still.

It would be useless to argue whether they are right or wrong, because they have made up their minds; but if those men are not morally justified when there is an attempt to drive them out of a government with which they are content and put them under another which they loathe, I do not see how resistance can ever be justified in history at all. (Cheers.)

If the prime minister means that as a condition of any change in the bill we are to support the bill or take any responsibility whatever for it, I tell him we never can do so. (Opposition cheers.)

Ulster claims very little in this contest, simply because Ulster has a strong right arm, but there are Unionists in the south and west who loathe it just as much as the people of Ulster, whose difficulties are far greater, but who would willingly fight as Ulster will fight, if they had the numbers. We cannot ever support a bill which hands these people over to the tender mercies of those who have always been their enemies. We must go on, whatever happens, opposing the bill to the end. (Opposition cheers.)

Exclusion Offer Invalid.

I want to speak explicitly about the exclusion of Ulster. That exclusion is not opposed to the fundamental principles of the bill. (Opposition cheers.) If the exclusion of Ulster is not shut out of consideration, and at the same time the prime minister says that he cannot admit any change contrary to the fundamental principles of the bill,

are you, in the face of grave difficulties in the future, going on without making now and at once an offer with a view, not to our adopting the bill, but with a view of putting an end to resistance in Ulster? (Opposition cheers.) Why are you hesitating?

If the exclusion of Ulster for that purpose is proposed, it will be my duty to go to Ulster and at once take counsel with the people there, for I certainly do not mean that Ulster should be a pawn in any political game. (Opposition cheers.)

What is more, no responsible leader, unless he was a lunatic, as the secretary of state for war says I am—(Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh," and opposition counter-cries of "Hear, hear!")—"Col. Seely—if I have ever said an unkind thing about the right hon. gen-

tleman I withdraw it, and I hope he will withdraw any unkind things he has said about me.

Resistance to the Edict.

Sir E. Carson—No responsible man, whether a leader or a follower, could go to his people who are offered something and tell them that they ought to fight rather than accept it.

On the other hand, if your suggestions are to compel these people to come into a Dublin parliament, I tell you I shall, regardless of personal consequence, go on with the people of Ulster to the end, in their policy of resistance. (Loud opposition cheers.)

There are only two ways to deal with Ulster in this matter, and it is for statement to say which is the right way. She is not a part of the community which can be bought—(opposition cheers)—and she will not allow herself to be sold. You must, therefore, either coerce her, if you go on with your present policy, or you must try, in the long run, by showing her that good government can come from the Home Rule bill, to win her over.

I say to the leader of the Nationalist party, if you want Ulster to go and take her, or try to win her, The Nationalist party have never wanted her affections; they have only wanted her taxes. (Opposition cheers.)

No Election Pledge.

I refuse to give any pledges with regard to a general election.

The pledges and undertakings of what we would do with the Parliament act if we came into power are all mere trifles and will not solve anything. Everybody knows that after a general election it is necessary to reconsider the whole situation, having regard to the pronouncement of the country. How then is it possible to give any pledges before a general election?

I might well rest satisfied, if I wanted to stand in the best position to push this crisis to the bitter end, with the declaration of my leader, that so long as there was no general election he and the great party to which he belonged would back us up in our armed resistance in Ulster. I know that that pledge will be made good at any sacrifice. (Opposition cheers.) I hope that peace may continue; I know all the horrors of civil commotion. It will not be my fault if resistance becomes necessary, but if it does, Mr. Speaker, on my conscience, I shall not refuse to join it. (Prolonged opposition cheers.)

NOTHING ORIGINAL.

The man with the unkempt hair and the roll of manuscript entered the music publisher's office with an air of assurance. "I have here," he said, "a popular waltz song that ought to catch on quickly this summer." "That so?" wearily replied the music publisher. "I really haven't time to have it played over. A brief description of your song will indicate its merits." "Well, it has an original title, and—'Oh,' said the publisher, 'that is a fault easily remedied. But about the rhymes in it. Do 'true' and 'blue' and 'you' rhyme in the chorus; and does it contain such phrases as 'I love you so,' and 'Don't say no,' eh?" "Why, no, I have tried to steer clear of all such hackneyed expressions." "Do you mean to tell me that you have no line about 'the moon is shinin' and an answering echo 'my heart is pinin'?" Doesn't 'eyes' connect with 'prize,' and 'skies above' furnish an excuse for dragging in 'love'?" "Why, no; this popular waltz song is original." "Original!" roared the music publisher. "Do you want to ruin me? I don't publish such a crazy song! Get out—!"—Weekly Telegraph.

One of the upper ten thousand who was visiting America accepted the hospitality of a gentleman in New York. When taking farewell of his host the latter asked him what he thought of the American people. "Well," answered the nobleman, "I like them immensely, but I miss something." "What is that?" asked the Yankee. "I miss the aristocracy," replied the Englishman. "What are they?" naively asked his host. "The aristocracy," said the nobleman in a somewhat surprised tone of voice, "they are people who do nothing, you know; whose grandfathers did nothing, you know—in fact, the aristocracy." Here he was interrupted by the American, who chimed in with: "Oh, we've plenty of them over here; but we don't call them aristocracy—we call them tramps."

PAIN NEARLY DROVE HIM MAD

Suffered Horribly Until He
Turned to "Fruit-a-tives"



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"Drysdale, Ont., June 15, 1913. "I am a general storekeeper at the above address, and on account of the great good I have experienced from using 'Fruit-a-tives' I recommend them strongly to my customers. They were a great boon to me, I can tell you, for about two years ago I was laid up in bed with vomiting and a terrific pain at the base of my skull. The pain nearly drove me mad. Doctors feared it would turn to inflammation of the brain, but I took 'Fruit-a-tives' steadily until I was cured. I have gained fifteen pounds since taking 'Fruit-a-tives' and I verily believe they saved me from a disastrous illness."

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Extract From
"BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL"
March 23, 1907.

"A Most Valuable Food"

At a time when the preparation of artificial foodstuffs is receiving more attention than ever before, and when new forms of easily assimilable fat to take the place of cod liver oil are being frequently brought to the notice of the medical profession, it is desirable that some of the older forms of administering natural fats should not be lost sight of. Among natural fats, butter is the first place for nutritive value, and when combined with a suitable soluble carbohydrate, a most valuable food is produced. The BUTTER SCOTCH which Messrs. Callard & Bowser (Duke's Road, Euston Road, W. C.) have prepared for fifty years is such an article, which has the great advantage of being palatable, as palatable in fact, that children are more likely to need restraining from excess than any persuading to take it. This BUTTER SCOTCH is stated to contain 11.7 per cent. of fat and 79.3 per cent. of sugar, and the results of an analysis which we have made recently of a specimen substantially confirm these figures; further chemical examination of the fat extracted showed it to be genuine butter fat. This confection can therefore be recommended, not only as a harmless sweetmeat, but also as a very useful addition to the diet in suitable cases. In all the Principal candy stores in Victoria.



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You say "I can stop if I want to." Perhaps you can, but has it ever occurred to you that YOU DON'T WANT TO STOP, and therefore you do not stop. This world is strewn with WRECKS who THOUGHT they could stop, but did not stop until they became the victim of the enslaving habit of DRINK, which surely worked their RUIN.

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SPORTING NEWS

VICTORIA TEAM ARRIVES IN EAST

DATES CHOSEN FOR CUP GAMES

Champions in Best of Conditions After Long Trip; N. H. A. Fines Aggregate \$1,290

While the coast champions are undoubtedly disappointed because of the tie-up in the National Hockey association, the home-and-home games that will be played between the Canadians and Toronto will give the Victoria septette an opportunity of witnessing the eastern title-holders in action. The Victoria team will work out regularly at the Toronto Arena, and the players will be able to keep in the best of shape for the coming cup games.

A win for Canadians will not hurt Victoria's chances. They will be forced to play on slushy ice, but they have proven time and again that they can be depended upon. In tough going, Canadians, on the other hand, are a speed team pure and simple. A wire from Lester Patrick this morning stated that the players were in the best of spirits, and were making their headquarters in Toronto at the Prince George hotel. The trip east was made without incident.

Montreal, March 7.—At a meeting yesterday between Frank Patrick, representing the Pacific Hockey association,

and President Quinn, of the National Hockey association, the dates for the world's series were arranged. Should the Canadians win the championship the first game will be played at the arena Saturday, March 14, and the second on March 17. The following matches will be played 19, 21 and 23. Due to the lateness of the season it is more than likely that all but the first two games will have to be played at Toronto, where there is artificial ice. Should the Toronto win the championship the first game will be played at Toronto on March 14, while the other two necessary would be played on the other dates arranged.

Winnipeg, March 7.—As the trustees not allowing Dick Irvin, the centre player of the Winnipeg monarchs, to play, there will not be any game for the Allan cup here tonight, between the Kenora Thistles and the Winnipeg defenders.

Winnipeg, March 7.—The Monarch-Strathcona combination defeated the Winnipeggers, 3 to 0, in the final game of the Winnipeg Hockey league here on ice that was nearly slush.

Montreal, March 7.—During the scheduled N. H. A. season, now closed, \$1,290 was contributed in the shape of fines by the players of the six clubs to the league. Ottawa men paid in the biggest sum, \$333, and Ontario the smallest, \$104. Toronto paid \$232; Quebec, 204; Wanderers, \$194 and Canadiens, 173. The individuals fined the most were: McGiffen, Toronto, \$115; Hall, Quebec, \$81; Darragh, Ottawa, \$75 and Ross, Wanderers, \$72.

ROYAL CITY STAR



LEN TURNBULL

Westminster home player, who is wanted by the Toronto club. Turnbull has written that he will play for Victoria this season.

NO WONDER THEY PLAY FAVORITES

Statistics Show That 41 Per Cent. of First Choice Runners Won Races

Those interested in the doings of the thoroughbreds, especially the statisticians, will find food for contemplation in the recapitulation of the percentage of winning favorites during the year 1913. The law of averages is very pronounced, and shows that year in and year out there is very little variation.

The racing of 1913 was attended by almost the same percentage of winning favorites as in 1912. The 1913 average for all American tracks was 41, as compared with 40 in 1912, 40 in 1911, 43 in 1909, 40 in 1908, 39 in 1907, and 41 in 1906.

Taking the entire racing field and considering it sectionally, it will be found that, as in 1912, the tracks yielding allegiance to the Canadian racing association made an excellent showing in this respect. The average for the Woodbine, Hamilton, Blue, Bonnets, Fort Erie and Windsor running close to 46. The first-named three of these tracks ran especially high, Woodbine leading with the phenomenal average of 54.

The best percentage recorded at any track in the country where racing went on for any considerable period, puts the Havre de Grace organization in the lead, where 59 per cent of the favorites won. Laurel's percentage was also high, and the Maryland tracks as a whole figure slightly in excess of 46.

The Kentucky tracks—Lexington, Churchill Downs, Douglas Park and Latonia—made a showing of 38, as compared with 39 in 1912. The combined percentage of the tracks comprising the Rocky Mountain circuit—Butte, Anaconda and Coeur d'Alene—was a fraction less than 36, as compared with 39 during the previous year.

A grand total of all the races staged in 1913 shows that 4,338 were run off, and that favorites were returned winners in 1,747 events. There were 1,917 second-choice candidates who won, and 1,575 outsiders, making a total of 40 per cent.

SOCCER CLUBS ARE TO DINE TO-NIGHT

League Will Present Trophies to Champions; International League a Possibility

To-night's banquet by the Victoria and District Soccer union to be held in the Eagle's hall, Government street, consists of a number of songs, solos and recitations, to be rendered by many of Victoria's most prominent performers. Jack Melville, the noted Scotch comedian, will render many Scotch songs, and his display will keep the audience in laughter throughout. Mr. Morrison will also take part in the programme, while many other prominent singers, and instrumentalists will be present.

Following the programme, cups and medals, to the winners of the three leagues will be presented, while smokes and refreshments will be plentiful. Tickets for the event are going rapidly, and those who have not yet obtained coupons can secure them from the members of the various teams.

The programme: Mr. Brown, song; J. Thompson, song; T. Heau, song; Mr. Hendra, recitation; Mr. Morrison, Scotch songs; Mr. Dawson, song; Mr. Black, solo; Mr. Haywood, cornet solo; S. and J. Ferris, duet; Jack Melville, comic songs; Mr. Day, piano solo; Mr. Cook, comic songs.

The following letter explains itself: Sporting Editor:—Dear Sir, in regard to the mixup which occurred in last Saturday's game at Beacon Hill, I wish to place a few facts before the public on my own behalf.

It appears from statements issued in the papers that I am solely to blame, but let it be known that no one on a field of sports or any other place will attempt to strike another person without first being provoked in some way or other.

It was just so in my case. I was subjected to repeated attacks from Mr. Pearson, which had to be stopped in one way or another.

Now if Mr. Pearson was right in kicking and knocking me down why did he refuse Thompson caution him for his rough tactics towards me early in the game?

It was not until the fourth attack that I attempted to get back, and then he was the first to raise his fists. After that I was worked into such a passion that I was not responsible for my actions.

Mr. Pearson was heard to make the remark that he was going to get me (and he certainly tried hard) for what reason I know nothing of. He also threatened one other Victoria West player during the game, but they did not come together.

There is one other matter I would like to speak about, and that is the way the league officials handle a case like this.

Instead of summoning the offenders before the meeting they allow outsiders to get up and give evidence which is exaggerated beyond reason as that which was given on Wednesday night giving a person no chance to defend himself.

I am not writing this letter to try and free myself because I am perfectly willing to take the punishment handed out to me, I am merely stating the facts of my case.

It is the first time any league has had to deal with me for bad conduct since I started playing soccer eight years ago.

J. ROBERTSON,
Victoria West.

At the next meeting of the Mainland Football association Dave Leith, president, will introduce the subject of forming a league comprising Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and Seattle. The Victoria and Nanaimo officials are in favor of the new league, and it is expected word will be received from Seattle in a few days. Such a league would be an incentive to soccer, the international aspect adding much interest.

SOCCER MATCH.

London, Eng., March 7.—In the First league game, Preston beat Manchester United by 4 to 2.

LACROSSE LEADER

Bobby Genge will now have time to visit the home folks at Gananogue.

Guess those "bys" won't make a hit around the corner of King and Yonge streets.

And in the meantime the Toronto and Canadians will be tearing their heads off to cop the title.

Victoria's baseball squad will commence to drift in next week.

That Federal league bogey has grown beyond the proportions of an every day joke.

Great interest is being shown in Monday night's Rugby meeting.

Vancouver's hockey tourists will disband after they have finished their hockey tour.

It is now rumored that Hugh Lehman will tend goal for Vancouver next season.

Frank Lukeman is the latest applicant to handle Canada's Olympic team in 1916.

The James Bay oarsmen will get down to active rowing this month.

They have relieved Joe Wood of the Red Sox of his venereal appendix. He shouldn't miss it. Appendices are not used much for pitching purposes.

Judging by the scores in the George Sutton-Willie Hoppe billiard champion-

TINKERS FAILED TO WIN SINGLE GAME

Real Estate team defeated the Tinkers three games in a Commercial league match. The score:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Huggett	154	187	128
Pirrie	139	164	159
Jones	192	206	214
D. Smith	167	136	142
Ireland	256	177	172
Totals	907	864	818
Tinkers			
Brewster	154	163	176
Fuller	139	165	143
Vetter	112	144	126
C. Fuller	139	164	126
Ackerman	154	136	142
Totals	669	772	712

TO SWIM HARBOR.

Seattle, March 7.—Believing that the swim from West Seattle to the city is not an impossibility, another swimmer comes forward with the announcement that he will make the attempt. J. C. Clarke, of Boston and Nome, Alaska, and the south, will try to accomplish the feat which Cavill, the world-famous swimmer, failed to do last Sunday. Cavill literally froze to death while making the attempt.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

READ

The centre double page of this week's issue of the

SATURDAY EVENING POST

Every man and young man should read this carefully. Give it careful consideration, then come in and see us and talk things over. We are ever willing to explain.

Spence, Doherty & Company

THE HOME OF ROYAL TAILORS.

This City's Sole Representatives.

1218-1220 Douglas Street.

PROGRAMME FOR 'FRISCO YACHT RACES

San Francisco, March 7.—At a conference here yesterday between San Francisco yachtsmen and officials of the yachting bureau of the Panama-Pacific exposition, a programme of events for the regatta to be held on the bay April 5 to 24, 1915, was outlined.

Eight different classes of boats were selected tentatively. The plans were then placed for approval in the hands of President C. C. Moore, of the exposition.

It was suggested that the cup to be offered by President Wilson be awarded the winner of the twelve-mile class, racing under the international rule, which is used by eleven foreign countries, most of which will be represented at the regatta. The cup to be presented by King George of England probably will be offered to boats racing under the universal or American racing formula, in class N yachts over 31 feet and under 38-foot rating.

A race of boats of the sonder class, originated in Germany, will be a feature. A schooner race is proposed, and it was suggested at yesterday's conference that, after the regatta these big boats take part in a race to Honolulu.

TC-DAY IN PUGILISTIC ANNALS

1906.—Jack (Twin) Sullivan and Tommy Burns fought 20-round draw at Spokane. Later in the same year the famous "Twin" whipped the Canadian in a 20-round battle at Los Angeles, and only a few months after that Burns claimed the heavyweight championship of the world. Jack Sullivan never held a title, yet the record proves pretty conclusively that he was a better man than Burns when the latter was beginning his championship career. He came just as close to grabbing the middleweight crown, without ever actually wearing it. Jack began his ring career in 1898, and in fifteen years fought over 300 battles.

1909.—Jack Sullivan outpointed Jim Stewart in 10 rounds at New York.

1913.—Packey McFarland defeated Jack Britton in 10 rounds at New York.

TACOMA RACES.

Tacoma, Wash., March 7.—The racing stars of the automobile world will be in Tacoma on July 3 and 4 to compete in the Montanara racing carnival, according to Frank Allyn, of the Carnival association, who returned from Santa Monica, Cal.

He announced he had signed Pullen, Wishart, Teddy Tetslaff, Frank Verbeck, Barney Oldfield, Earl Cooper, Guy Ball, Harry Grant and Marquis.

If Ralph de Palma stays in America he will be in Tacoma on July 4, Allyn said.

LADIES' CHAMPION.

Paris, March 7.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mile. Carpentier, aged 25 years, was declared the world's champion woman pugilist, after a fast four-round encounter at Chantilly with Mrs. Warner, wife of the English fighter, in the presence of a packed audience of society men and women.

VICTORIA WINS.

Vancouver, March 7.—Austin Lee of Victoria, won the men's figure skating championship of British Columbia at the arena rink, when Connaught Skating club held a fancy skating competition. Miss Savage, of Vancouver, won the ladies' title.

ANOTHER ROAST FOR SELECTION COMMITTEE

Sporting Editor: With regard to the suspension of the Rugby players of the James Bay and Welsh clubs by the Victoria Rugby union, it looks to me as though they were attempting to hand the Wanderers the Barnard cup, as in the opinion of many Rugby enthusiasts they would have a hard time winning it after the decisive way the Bays defeated them in their last match. In my opinion the Wanderers are the sportsmanlike to accept this gift but would rather play the Bays in full strength and decide the championship on merits.

This is not the first time that some of these players have felt the displeasure and unfair judgment of some members of the Rugby union.

Why should the union ignore the Bay and Welsh players until such time as the B. C. championship had been decided and then attempt to force them to play on the Rep. team when the players who had represented Victoria during the earlier part of the season were still in the game and just as much at liberty to go to Nanaimo as those under suspension?

This action looks very much like a petty revenge for the defeat at Nanaimo.

It is useless for the selection committee to say that they had just discovered that the suspended players were of representative calibre. I think along with many others that had the same at Nanaimo any bearing on the championship the majority of these players would have been as completely ignored as heretofore.

Trusting that the union may see the errors of its ways.

I am yours truly,

A VICTORIAN.

GATENBY AN EASY HANDICAP WINNER

Sam Clapham, the English wrestler, failed to throw Harry Gatenby, the Victoria mat artist, three times within the hour last night, and the local man took down the side bet before a small house at the old V. A. C. club rooms last night. Not only did Gatenby carry the game to his opponent at all times, but he also secured a fall which Referee Leo did not allow because Clapham was not on the mat at the time. Gatenby showed up well, and with more practice will be able to take Clapham on at even terms. Clapham secured the first fall in 25 minutes, but was unable to do much thereafter.

Vancouver, March 7.—Walter Miller won from Al Hatch last night in 19 minutes sharp wrestling for the world's welterweight championship. A headlock severely injured Hatch, who was placed under a doctor's care. Hatch went to the mat in an unconscious condition. Miller changed from a crotch to a clean headlock, and Hatch was unable to free himself, and when the referee awarded the fall to the champion the Vancouver wrestler was unable to arise. He was carried from the ring, and it was fully an hour before he finally recovered. The Vancouver wrestler lacked the experience of the world's champion.

Gatenby will challenge Al Hatch for the coast welterweight title, as soon as the latter recovers from his injury received in his match last night with Miller. Clapham leaves for Vancouver to-day to seek a match with Connolly.

WESTERGAARD HURT.

Duluth, Minn., March 7.—Stanislav Zhyzko was awarded a decision over Jess Westergaard, of Des Moines, Iowa, when the latter was seriously injured by a fall from the platform, after 59 minutes of grueling work.

We Deliver Anywhere

Barnett's Pure French Brandies

20 years old; per bottle, \$1.75, per pint, \$1.00
15 years old; per bottle \$1.50, per pint, 75¢
10 years old; per bottle \$1.25

The B. C. Wine Company, Ltd.

Family Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Brunswick Block, 1216 Douglas Street.

B.C.L.A. WILL MEET IN VICTORIA

NICHOLS ACCEPTS LOCAL TERMS

Coast Lacrosse Teams Are Prepared to Fight Eastern Invasion; Lally Coming West

Because of the fact that several of the Victoria executive will be out of the city to-night, it was found necessary to postpone the proposed meeting of the British Columbia Lacrosse association. The gathering will be held here next week, when it is expected that the coast clubs will get down to business. Immediately, Victoria and Westminster are now the only members of the B. C. L. A. It will be necessary to admit the Vancouver Athletic club twelve, and it is for the purpose of completing arrangements for the coming season that this gathering will be held.

Ald. George Okell will head a delegation from the club that will visit Premier McBride next week to seek his support, and it is expected that Harry Pickering will be here also. A letter was received from Sibby Nichols, the Vancouver centre-fielder, this morning. Nichols has given his word to the Victoria management that he will play here, and he should hold down a job nicely in midfield.

Should the eastern officials decide to raid the Coast league, the Victoria club is prepared to reciprocate. Lester Patrick, secretary-treasurer of the Victoria club, is now in the east with his hockey champions, and he can be reached by wire to go after the men the Victoria team is after. The Toronto club has written a Victoria player asking his terms, but if the salaries remain the same as they were last season, they will have difficulty getting any players from the coast.

Eastern Outlook.
The Big Four may enlarge to the Big Five this year if the plans in view at present materialize. The amalgamation of St. Patrick's Athletic association and Shamrock will probably apply for a franchise. The new combination has plenty of money behind it, and would have no difficulty in lining up a good team. The drawbacks to it, though, are that one team would have to be idle each week, but with a view to overcoming this the league is trying to get the M. A. A. back again. This would mean two games in Montreal each week, and it is doubtful if it would be a success. The arrangements will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Big Four.

Joe Lally, the best friend of the amateur game in Canada, is starting on a tour of Western Canada. Joe is trying to get the small boys back to the game by organizing school leagues. He will be along here in a few weeks and will remain in the city for some time.

REMARKED ON THE SIDE

Encourage the Youngsters.

While some of the novices who took part in the Vancouver Amateur Athletic Association tourney were rather raw, the boys displayed splendid ability with the gloves, and there is little doubt that further tournaments of this order are needed to bring forth the amateur boxing talent in the capital. Young Sneddon is a fair example of the boys who can be brought to the fore by these elimination tourneys, and now that one of these meets has been pulled off successfully the club is ready to go ahead on this line. With silver cups put up for tourneys every two weeks the clubs would soon have a formidable array of amateurs and Victoria would not only be able to hold her own with the coast amateurs, but also go after the Dominion and American titles as well. It is the same in every sport, the coming athletes must be fostered to improve at any specialty.

Hard-On Red Sox.

It was generally agreed last year that the slump of the Boston Red Sox was chiefly due to the crippling of Smokey Joe Wood. The famous speed merchant, whose pitching helped the Red Sox to win the world's championship in 1912, is recovering from an attack of appendicitis. The physicians say that he will not be strong enough to stand the usual grilling in the box until the coming season is well under way. Bill Carrigan, manager of the Red Sox, said a month ago that with Wood at his best the Beaneaters would make a determined bid for the flag this year. As it is Carrigan will have to depend upon Ray Collins and several colts to do the work on the mound. The Braves, under Stallings, will be in high favor with Hub fans, as the engagement of Johnny Evers is a ten strike.

Champions Will Not Benefit by Long Wait.
It is to be regretted that Lester Patrick could not have delayed his trip eastwards for another week. The coast champions will suffer by the long wait that they will be forced to make in the east, until the National Hockey Association champions are ready to take them on. It will be different with the eastern clubs, they will be kept keyed up for the final games, while the Senators will have to put in the time practicing. It is scarcely probable that Lester Patrick will allow his team to sign up for any practice matches until the big series has been completed, especially in view of the fact that the gates in the cup series must be considered. The players, of course, would like to make that cup series must be considered, especially in view of the fact that the gates in the cup series must be considered. The players, of course, would like to make that cup series must be considered, especially in view of the fact that the gates in the cup series must be considered.

Cricket Fund Swelling.
The Victor Trumper Testimonial fund has been invested by the trustees. The total sum received amounted to £2950 13s. 3d. In the shifting subscription for Dr. W. G. Grace's benefit taken up some years ago the total came to about £10,000.

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They say that "Cye" Taylor is the most disappointed player on the coast. His chief ambition was to win a championship and go down east to play for the Stanley cup.

Those loyal Irish-American A. C. performers, Kolschmalen, Rosenberger, Kiviat and Meyen, have been upholding the colors of Old Erin in sterling fashion this winter.

CHASE JOINS SOX.
Oakland, Cal., March 7.—Hal Chase, first-baseman of the White Sox, joined his team mates here to-day and got into line-up this afternoon against the San Francisco club. Chase has been playing winter ball in San Jose and is in good condition.

They have relieved Joe Wood of the Red Sox of his venereal appendix. He shouldn't miss it. Appendices are not used much for pitching purposes.

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GLOBE-GIRDLING INTERNATIONAL AVIATION RACE



MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL CITIES ON PROPOSED AIRSHIP RACE ROUTE AROUND WORLD

San Francisco, March 7.—The greatest aerial drama ever played will be staged at San Francisco in 1915, when the signal is given for the start of the great Panama-Pacific international aviation race around the world. This event, with its prizes of \$300,000, will be the climax of all aeronautical activities up to the present time.

Aeronauts from all the civilized nations, with every description of aircraft driven by motors, will participate in this stupendous enterprise. The largest cities of the world, the great plains of the western continent, the Rocky mountains, the steppes of Russia, the desolate wastes of Siberia and Manchuria, the sub-tropics of the spiced-laden Orient, the ice-bound regions of the Arctic will be traversed by these intrepid navigators of the air, that is if they do not fall by the way-side.

Kruckman Starts Soon. Arnold Kruckman, aviation expert, who has been appointed by the Panama-Pacific international exposition, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, will start soon upon a trip around the world, traversing the entire route of the flyers for the purpose of establishing control points and conferring with the commissioners that will be appointed by the different nations to represent them on the international commission.

According to the present plan the commission will be composed of five men of international prominence from each of the nations involved.

The start of the race will be made in May, 1915, from the aviation field of the Panama-Pacific international exposition, and the route runs across the continent east to New York, thence to

Belle Island, Cape Farewell, Greenland, Reykjavik, Iceland, Hebrides, London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, it crosses Siberia to Vladivostok and thence to Tokyo across the Behring straits and on to Sitka, Alaska, thence to Vancouver, Seattle, and back to the exposition in San Francisco. The entire distance is close to 22,000 miles over land and sea.

Patrols of scout cruisers will be established by the different nations to mark the trail over the oceans and to lend assistance if needed. Across the Siberian wastes the Russian government will establish small detachments of troops for the same purpose. The conditions of the race will be extremely liberal. Each machine will carry at least two men and will check in at each control where it will be stamped. Repairs and rebuilding will be entirely

permissible under the rules contemplated.

Communal supply and repair stations will be established at the controls, thus doing away with the necessity of each contestant arranging for his own depot. The honor of being the first to circumnavigate the globe, and the cash prize of \$300,000 will bring together the greatest air pilots of the world.

Aviators are confident that with more than a year in which inventors will be busily engaged in solving the difficulties of continuous flight, by May, 1915, such progress will have been made in the construction of air craft that success will be assured. It is in fact most probable that by the time the race is to take place the Atlantic will have been crossed so successfully that the competitors will be given the choice of routes by mid-Atlantic or by way of Greenland.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

5TH REGIMENT, C.G.A.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. W. N. Winsby, commanding: Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., March 6, 1914.

The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Monday next, the 9th inst., at 8 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

The following non-commissioned officers and men, having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength from this date: No. 298, Cpl. V. T. Evans; No. 292, Gnr. R. D. Bower; No. 294, Gnr. H. B. Keeney; No. 295, Gnr. C. Spotswood.

The following men proceeded to Nanaimo, B. C., for duty with the civil aid force on March 3: No. 291, Gnr. G. Hewitt; No. 357, Gnr. F. Bardon.

The following men are dismissed recruit drill by the adjutant: No. 357, Gnr. F. Bardon; No. 11, Gnr. P. A. Thunder; No. 1, Gnr. H. G. Rough.

The adjourned annual meeting of the officers' mess will be held in the drill hall on Friday next, the 13th inst., at 8 p.m. Dress: Undress uniform.

The regular monthly meeting of the sergeants' mess will be held in the drill hall on Thursday next, the 12th inst., at 8 p.m., in mutli.

(Signed) R. P. CLARK, Captain, Acting-Adjutant.

88TH REGIMENT

"Victoria Fusiliers" Headquarters, Belmont House, Victoria, B. C., March 6, 1914. By Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Hall, Commanding.

Orderly officer for week ending March 14, 1914, Lieut. MacDowall. Tel. 49.

Next for duty—Lieut. Major.

The following extract from D. O. No.

25, February 28, 1914, is published for information: Appointments, Promotions, Etc.

"With reference to G. O. No. 30, 1912, delete the word 'Provisional' in connection with the appointment of William Glencairn Cunningham, Esquire, as captain in the 88th Regiment, Victoria Fusiliers."

The battalion will parade for company drill on Friday next owing to the Royal Connaught Seamen's Institute having received permission to use the drill hall next Thursday. The right-hand battalion will not parade for company drill on Thursday, March 12.

P. F. VILLEARS, Capt., Adjutant 88th Fusiliers.

60TH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding: Regimental Headquarters, 1175 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., March 7, 1914.

The following officers are detailed for duties: Orderly officer for week ending March 14, 1914: Lieut. H. Westmorland. Next for duty, Lieut. F. Sturges.

Pte T. Wood is transferred from B Co. to E Co.

The following men have been taken onto the strength of the battalion and are posted to companies as follows: B Co., Pte E. W. Hodder; C Co., Pte E. F. Hardwick; F Co., Pte W. Elder; H Co., Pte A. H. K. McCallum; G Co., Pte T. H. Gallon; Pte J. H. Kerr; Pte J. S. Kiggell; Pte A. E. Roberts; Pte R. T. Taylor; Pte J. L. Sutherland; Pte R. Mathison.

The following men are taken onto the strength of the pipe band: Pipe Major D. Cameron, Sergt. Piper J. Ross, Pipers J. Park, C. Coutts, W. Wishart, G. Birnie, A. McDonald, J. Low, Drummers, C. Sims, J. Smith, T. Wishart, W. Strachan.

The following men, having been discharged, are struck off the strength of the battalion: Pte D. T. Peberdy, Pte J. Mennie.

Buglers will parade for practice on Thursday evenings at 8 in the K. of P. hall instead of on Fridays.

Men are reminded that the reading rooms at the corner of Fort and Cook streets over the Royal bank are open every evening at 8, where magazines, etc., are supplied.

R. T. TOWNSEND, Lieut., Acting Adjutant.



I. O. O. F.

Meetings Next Week. Monday—Victoria Lodge No. 1. Tuesday—Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 1.

Wednesday—Columbia Lodge No. 3. Thursday—Dominion Lodge No. 4. Friday—Canton Victoria No. 2. Saturday—Jubilee Committee.

Victoria Lodge No. 1.

Victoria Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its institution on Monday evening next, the 9th inst., by a roll-call of its members. It has been decided to present a veteran jewel to all members who have held continuous membership in the lodge for twenty-five years on that evening. Looking backward over the past fifty years it can be readily understood that this pioneer lodge of the province must have had numerous difficulties to overcome. The present high standing of Victoria lodge, both financially and otherwise, is due, in a great measure, to those enthusiastic workers who laid the solid foundation upon which this lodge rests at the present time. Invitations have been sent to the various subordinate lodges to be present next Monday evening, and the chances are a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to be present upon this unique occasion.

Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 1. This lodge will meet on Tuesday evening next, and a number of candidates will receive the Degree of Rebekah. There is special interest attached to this meeting as Sister A. Parker, President of the Rebekah Assembly, will be present. The worthy president arrived in the city last night, and was met by the officers of Colfax lodge. Afternoon tea has been arranged for at the Empress hotel at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and it is hoped that a large number of members will be present on this occasion to meet the chief officer of the Assembly. Sister Parker will be the guest of

Slater Simpson, Monterey avenue, while in the city. A team practice is called for Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. As the time for the competitions is drawing near, it is the duty of all those on the team to turn out to the practices, thereby encouraging the team captain, and at the same time perfecting themselves in their duties for the coming event.

Vancouver Encampment No. 1. There was a very well attended meeting of the camp last Tuesday evening, and the second degree was satisfactorily presented by the team.

Columbia Lodge No. 2.

Several matters of importance engaged the attention of the members of this lodge last Wednesday evening, among them being a few changes in the by-laws. A committee was also appointed to assist the team captain in drilling the team for the competitions which take place during the jubilee celebration in June. The second degree was presented in a very satisfactory manner by the team at this session. The third degree will be conferred next Wednesday evening.

Dominion Lodge No. 4.

The first degree was conferred last Thursday evening by the degree team of this lodge in a very creditable manner. The initiatory degree will be conferred at the next session.

Canton Victoria No. 2.

The ball held by the Canton last night proved a most successful affair. A large number were present, and the arrangements made by the committee being very satisfactory, all spent a most enjoyable evening.

Alterations to Hall.

Work has already commenced on the alterations to the hall, and within a very short time the new rooms will be at the disposal of the members.

Jubilee Anniversary Committee.

This committee will meet on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock. There is much business to transact and it is desirable that all members attend.

A. O. U. W. of B. C.

The thirteenth annual session of the grand lodge of B. C. will meet at Nanaimo on Thursday morning, March 12, and the city lodges will send the following representatives: Victoria lodge, No. 1, Bro. J. Mallett; Vancouver lodge, No. 5, Bros. C. Pederson and J. H. Owen; Western Star lodge, No. 7, Bro. A. Nichols. The following grand lodge officers will also go from Victoria: Bro. J. W. Cashmore, grand overseer; Bro. J. T. McIlmoyl, grand secretary; Bro. W. Scowcroft, grand treasurer; Bros. Fred Davey, M. P. F.; Alex. Stewart, mayor, and C. T. Wrigglesworth, grand lodge finance committee. The session is expected to extend over two days and very important legislation is looked for.

The monthly joint meeting of the three city lodges will be held in Temple's hall (meeting place of No. 7 lodge) on Monday evening next. This being the last meeting prior to grand lodge meeting a large attendance is anticipated, and an interesting programme is promised.

Have You Seen the New Box of



COWAN'S MAPLE BUDS

The daintiest of Chocolate Confections now comes in the daintiest of packages. Just the right size to slip in your pocket—or your hand-bag—and holds just enough.

EVERYWHERE,
10 CENTS

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Only the VERY BEST B. C. HOPS are used in brewing it—with just enough imported Bohemian Hops to give it that delicious taste and fragrance in the glass.

We're mighty careful about the Hops that go into CASCADE. We employ an expert Hop Buyer to select them each season—we pay from 25 to 50 cents a pound for these Hops, and use over 110,000 pounds a year.

And then CASCADE is "MADE IN B. C."—and every dozen bottles you buy helps to make British Columbia grow.

CASCADE BEER costs \$1 the dozen Pints—\$2 the dozen Quarts.

Ask ANY LIQUOR DEALER for

Cascade Beer

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STUDENTS WON.

Team From University School Defeated Fifth Regiment and Civilians at Miniature Range.

A very interesting triangular contest took place at the University school miniature rifle range last evening between the University school senior rifle team and teams from the Fifth Regiment and the Civilian Rifle association. After a very close contest the school ran out winners, beating the Fifth Regiment by one point. The Fifth Regiment men were only four points ahead of the civilians.

University School—Cadet R. S. Greig, 90; Cadet L. H. Widdow, 86; Cadet Major E. H. Finlayson, 84; Lance-Corporal A. Williams, 84; Cadet Lt. H. Garrard, 83; Bugler M. Wallich, 82; total, 564.
Fifth Regiment—Sergt. Swarbrick, 89; Sergt. Hawkins, 85; Gr. Stoddart, 82; Corp. Gault, 80; total, 556.
Civilians—P. A. Macdonald, 89; W. D. Brayshaw, 87; E. Rutan, 83; H. Burton,

92; J. G. Macdonald, 89; A. Harding, 89; total, 559.
This concludes the miniature rifle season as far as the school is concerned. The team total for the four matches in the Canadian rifle series this season is 4,453 points, an average of 92.5 out of the possible 100, a great improvement on last year, when the average was 85.6. Greig and Wallich tied for the first place in the C. R. L. series with an average of 93, but by the result of Friday's match Greig is the winner of the silver medal, while Cadet I. Brouse wins a bronze medal presented by Lieut. F. Richardson for the youngest cadet to win a place on the team.

WILLIAM F. DRYSDALE

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Dominion THEATRE DE LUXE

TO-DAY AND ALL
WEEK

Jack London's Great Success

The Sea Wolf

In 7 Parts.

PRINCESS

THE WILLIAMS STOCK CO.
Week Commencing Monday, March 2.

William Vaughn Moody's great play

"THE GREAT DIVIDE"

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 1.15 and 20c.

Curtain—Evenings, 8.15. Matinee, 2.45. Reserved seats on sale at Dean & Hicocks', corner Broad and Yates.

\$5.00 in gold given away at Saturday's matinee to the person making the most words out of the name "Miss Mildred Page."

VICTORIA THEATRE

Week Commencing Monday, March 9
The Ideal Comedy Drama

IN THE

Bishop's Carriage

with

MISS EDYTHE ELLIOTT

as

NANCE OLDEN

Prices, 50c, 25c, 15c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Children 10c

Evening Performance Commences 8.15

Royal Victoria Theatre

Friday and Saturday, March 6 and 7
Saturday Matinee
A Gala Performance of

Musical Sketches, Latest Songs

and Dances

MUSIC MIRTH LAUGHTER

100 Performers 100

The pick of local talent. The big musical show.

Prices, \$1, 75c and 50c.

Seats on sale Wednesday, March 4.

Curtain 8.15 and 2.30.

"The Gift Centre"

The Engagement RING



It comes but once in a lifetime. It means so much. It should be perfect, flawless, chaste—always a diamond—the size according to your ability, but always a fine stone, no matter how small.

There's much uncertainty about diamonds—except to the expert. They should be chosen at a store in which you have implicit confidence.

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Phone 575

BETTER MATERIALS AND LESS TRIMMING

Fashion's Trend; Bright-Colored Waists With White Taffeta Skirts

New York, Feb. 23.—The last few days of the pre-Lenten season brought a social whirl which amounted to a vortex of gaiety. A luncheon here, a dinnant there, dinners, balls and theatre parties, all in feverish succession. Ash Wednesday was welcomed by the satiated as the advent of a season of rest.

Homes were not large enough for



Awning-Striped and Plain Taffeta, Combined with Frills of Moline, Develop this Charmingly Simple Costume.

these last and smartest of the season's affairs, and hotel ballrooms were hired for the occasion. Here were seen many of the gowns whose style is the harbinger of the spring and summer models.

Net and tulle are used in ball gowns a great deal more than chiffon. Taffeta is used as the medium of development for gowns of all colors and for all ages.

The first illustration shows a charming dancing frock worn by a debutante. Its simplicity caused it to be remarked in these days of much drapery.

The bodice and simple all-round pannier are of pink-and-white wide-striped taffeta. A deep frill of white moline falls from the low neck-line and from the sleeves. The pannier ends with a ruffle of itself and the undraped lower skirt is of plain pink taffeta.

The gloves are showing attractive spring suits and coats of taffeta, and moline silk. This last fabric is very popular, and is used to special advantage in the second illustration. Fine French serge is used for the jacket, and moline for the skirt, whose double tunic are of the serge. Moline collar and cuffs complete the jacket. The buttons on the jacket and tunic are moline-covered.

It is not surprising, when the separate blouse and skirt idea is applied to elaborate evening gowns, that separate waists and skirts should be widely shown among the shops. One of the smart Parisian ideas is to have a white taffeta skirt with a blouse of brilliant yellow or green moline or brocade silk.

Charming waists, which are an American adaptation of Parisian models, are seen. The most interesting of these are the blouses with peplums.

FRECKLES

February and March Worst Months for This Trouble; How to Remove Easily.

There's a reason why nearly everybody freckles in February and March, but happily there is also a remedy for these ugly blemishes, and no one need stay freckled.

Simply get an ounce of othine, double strength, from your druggist and apply a little of it night and morning, and in a few days you should see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the light ones have vanished entirely. Now is the time to rid yourself of freckles, for if not removed now they will stay all summer, and spoil an otherwise beautiful complexion. Your money back if othine fails.

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Because of the remarkably fine, even quality of "MEPHISTO" leads, they hold their points without breaking, write smoothly without scratching or tearing the paper, and outlast 3 ordinary copying pencils.

Two grades of lead, medium and hard. Take your choice—at any Stationer's.

L. & C. HARDTMUTH

Their shapes vary, as well as the adjustment to the waistline. They are rounded, or square, some are apron-like and others are accordion-pleated or gathered in under the girdle.

Among the brilliant-colored waists is a distinctive one of yellow goline. A deep yoke is U-shaped of the same color of crepe, and is outlined with a standing frill of creamy lace, having a picot edge of burnt orange. The collar is a continuation of this frill, and is wired and bent to fall far away at the sides. Raglan sleeves of crepe, finished with cuffs of goline, have frills of lace run into a U-shaped cut-out below the elbow. Yellow buttons and silk cord loops form the fastening at the front.

Another charming waist has body and sleeves in one, and is made of pea-pod green goline. Shadow lace over flesh-colored chiffon makes the fronts, which are decorated with green tassels. A green cord with tasseled ends shirrs the lace at the neck. The short puffs of lace peep below the kimono sleeves, and are also drawn up on a-silk cord.

These brilliant-colored waists are striking and attractive, but it is doubtful whether they will be worn in the summer without little coiffes to match the skirt, elaborately trimmed with embroidery.

There are many novelties in neckwear for the spring season. One style is of white moline silk, high standing in the back, with sharp rolling points. A separate "Normand" collar is made of sheer Swiss and embroidery. The collar part is laid in pleats and stands up in the back. On either side a fine wire is sewed, which is bent to form a point. Organdy and Swiss are sheer materials that are being used to make collars and gumples, and are considered very smart.

The simple footwear worn by the ma-



MRS. T. W. CROTHERS

Wife of the Minister of Labor

others are embroidered with the real precious stones.

Ribbons are another of the season's fashions. They are used most extensively on summer millinery and for shoes. The grosgrain and moire seem to be among the most used. The popularity for plaids has, as a matter of course, affected the ribbon trade, and the spring ribbons are displayed in all the staple plaids, and a large variety of different color combinations have been made. Ribbons with a cross stripe come in all colors of the rainbow. The most elegant ribbons are the hand-embroidered taffeta and faille ribbon having a fancy Jacquard selvage.

To sum it all up, there is a tendency for better materials this season and less trimming. The large hip effect is obtained by ruffles, tunics, panniers and bustle bows. Upstanding frills, Medici collars, V-shaped necks, are up-to-date ways of finishing the neck, and the arms-eye is obliterated with kimono and raglan sleeves. The fashionable waistline is above or below the normal one.

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Store Hours—8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturdays Included.

View the New Suits and Petticoats.

Correct Styles for Spring

A very practical suit in black and white line stripe crepe cloth, short coat with long revers, back with band of stripe cut crossway with black moire silk, finished with buttons, lined white satin, white pique waistcoat. Skirt with crossway piece as coat. \$35.00

Navy Blue Serge and Taffeta Silk Suit. Coat with deep band of taffeta, skirt having pleated peplum in taffeta silk at back coming immediately under the coat, with loose plain front \$55.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES HERE IN PETTICOATS AT \$2.95

Soft Satin Petticoats with 9-inch flounce, finished with kilted frill in the following shades: Cerise, Paddy, absinthe, saxe, navy, black, champagne and white.

These Petticoats are superior in quality and perfectly fashioned to meet with the requirements of present mode. They come in silk stockinette with pleated frill of satin in saxe, Paddy, grey, navy, bishop's purple and cerise \$5.00

DRESSMAKING

This branch is under the management of an expert who will be pleased to receive your orders for Spring gowns.

755 Yates Street Phone 1876

BLACK PUDDINGS—

We have just added these to our list of popular delicacies and certainly recommend you to try them. Our Ayrshire T

MUCH COUNCIL WORK ARRANGED FOR MONDAY

Finance Committee Will Decide on Proposed Treasury Bill Issue

Several municipal meetings have already been arranged for Monday. There is the usual sitting of the finance committee in the afternoon, followed at 4 by the electric light committee, and half an hour later by the streets committee in connection with the list of streets presented by Alderman Todd yesterday, which, being outside of those already contracted for, are now the subject of dispute.

The finance committee, in accordance with yesterday's resolution, will be asked to determine whether the council should sell a further issue of treasury notes at the present time, but it is generally expected that the committee will resolve against a further issue immediately, in view of its pledges to the fiscal agents. Assuming that this course is adopted, the council may at the meeting in the evening decide to proceed with the base and other work on those streets which are named in the by-law under which the recent issue of bills was authorized, but which are not covered by contracts with the Canadian Mineral Rubber company. This would start much-needed work.

Specifications are being prepared for the city semi-portable paving plant, which is to be installed during the latter part of the summer, until then the surfacing is to be let by tender.

For the council meeting Monday there are a number of matters, apart from paving, to come before the aldermen. Further reference will be made to the differences between Aldermen Porter and Cuthbert, the former having asked for a week to consider a reply to the affidavit filed by Alderman Cuthbert at the last meeting answering Alderman Porter's charges of an earlier meeting.

The assessor is to report the roll of 1914, and arrangements have to be made for the court of revision next month. Notices have already been prepared in the assessor's office for issue to taxpayers.

FRITZ KREISLER

From all accounts no violinist since the inimitable Sarasate was in his prime has produced from his instrument a tone of such exquisite golden beauty as that of Fritz Kreisler, who is to give a concert in the Royal Victoria theatre next Monday night, under the direction of the Ladies' Musical club. It may not have the grandiloquence of Ysaye or the excitement of Elman, but it has a soft brilliancy all its own. H. T. Parker, the distinguished critic of the Boston Transcript, speaking of Kreisler's tone, had this to say:

"Mr. Kreisler's tone is one of exquisite fineness and softness, meet for the velvety texture of the music. It is a tone of most sensitive suppleness that bends to every curve of the melody, to every lace-like filigree of ornament. It is a tone quick with delicate light and shade, that makes its song, its figuration, its arabesque bright with changeable tints and half-tints. The play of light and shadow in it is nearly endless. It is furthermore a tone that isolates itself like the fine and shimmering thread against the background of the orchestra, or fuses itself with one or another of the instrumental voices. It is a tone that springs to every elasticity of rhythm, that can spin itself into the finest transitions, gather without break or jar light force of a climax, or leap up dominant out of orchestral tumult."

A Quick, Sure Way to Banish Hairy Growths

(Aids to Beauty.)

Here is a true hair-remover, and no pain or injury will follow its use: With a little powdered detalone mix enough water to make a stiff paste, apply to hairy surface and after 2 or 3 minutes rub it off. With this paste comes every trace of hair and when the skin is washed to remove the remaining detalone it will be soft and clear and free from blemish. Excepting in very stubborn cases, a single application of detalone is sufficient.

MUSICAL SHOW AT EMPRESS.

Realizing the existence of a strong demand among Victoria's theatre patrons for sprightly musical comedy of high excellence, the new management of the Empress theatre has decided to embark on a new venture. The first offering intended to satisfy the desire for tuneful songs will be "The Honey-moon Trail," which will be presented in tabloid.

In the cast which will give its first performance on Monday night will be such well-known male stars as Eddie O'Brien, Harry Bowen, William Race and Bryce Eaton. The prima donna will be Miss Lillian Loyers. Also prominent in the cast will be Miss Lottie Darragh, Miss Hazel George and the Romig Twins.

All productions are staged under the direction of Harry B. Cleveland, who also acts one of the principal comedy parts. The chorus has been well trained and contains exceptional singing voices. There will be three performances daily, and the prices will remain at 15 and 25 cents.

MEETINGS

King's Daughters.—The ministering circle of the King's Daughters will not meet Monday next, the meeting having been postponed.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.—The Central Union of the W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting on Thursday, March 12, in the Y. W. C. A. at 3 o'clock.

Natural History Society.—At the meeting of the Natural History society next Monday evening W. Foster is to give an illustrated address on Mount Robson park.

Cathedral W. A.—The Christ church cathedral senior branch of the Woman's Auxiliary is to meet next Monday at 3.30 p. m. in the school-room.

Local Council to Meet.—The Local Council of Women will meet on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A., when important business will be discussed.

Lecture on Matrimony.—"Marrying and Keeping Married" will be the subject of a public lecture by Dr. Butler, Sunday evening, at the Progressive Thought temple, Pandora avenue.

Medal Contest.—The silver medal competition, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., will be held in Wesley church, Victoria West, Tuesday, March 10, at 8 p. m.

Mandolin Rehearsal.—The St. Cecilia mandolin orchestra will hold its weekly rehearsal on Monday at 8 p. m. at the studio of Prof. Claudio, 1008 Pandora avenue. All those interested in this work are cordially invited to attend.

To Hold Dance.—The Gorge club will hold its second social dance of the season on Monday evening at the St. John's hall. The committee has worked hard to make it a success and a good time is anticipated.

Will Hear Report.—The regular meeting of L.O.L., 1610, will be held in the Foresters' hall on Monday evening next, when a large class of candidates will be initiated. The report from the delegates of the provincial Grand lodge will be received.

Y.W.C.A. Programme.—The Sunday service, at the Y.W.C.A., will take place as usual to-morrow afternoon at 3.30, followed by "fellowship tea" and a social hour before church time, to which all girls in the city are most heartily welcomed.

Lady Douglas I. O. D. E.—A special business meeting of the Lady Douglas Chapter I. O. D. E. will be held on Monday, March 9, at 2.30 p. m., in the King's Daughters' rest-room, Courtney street. It is particularly requested that as many members as possible will attend.

Meet This Evening.—The Royal Navy and Marines Old Comrades' association will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the Dallas hotel. Anyone having seen service in the Royal Navy or Royal Marines, whether members of the association or not, will be heartily welcomed.

Lecture This Evening.—"Fifteen Hours in Egypt" will be the subject dealt with by Dr. Ernest Hall in his illustrated lecture this evening commencing at 8 in the lecture-room of the Metropolitan church, under the auspices of the Mission Circle. An offering is to be taken up in aid of the Mission Circle funds.

Sunday at Y. M. C. A.—On Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. an address will be given by Alderman Bell and a pleasant social hour from 5 will precede the "fellowship supper," to which all men are heartily invited. C. H. Johnston will be in charge of the proceedings, and informal music and talk will be the order of the day.

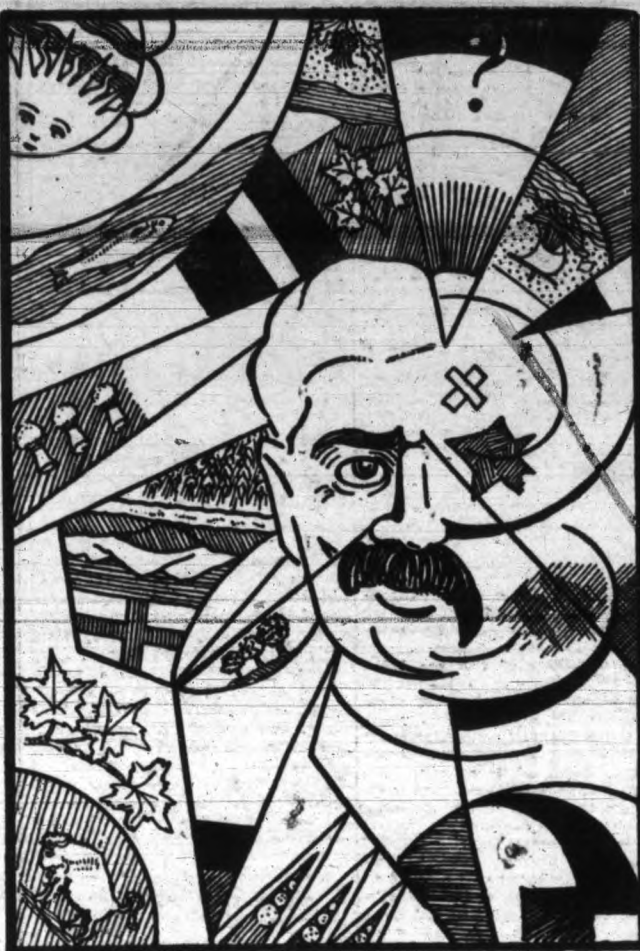
Sanitch Ratepayers.—A meeting of the Central Ratepayers' association of Sanitch will be held in 404 Pemberton building on Monday, March 9, at 8 p. m. All members of the central executive are requested to attend. Members of the ward associations who have copies of the paying petition in their possession are requested to return them at this meeting.

To Hold Debate.—On Monday evening next at 8 the Baptist Young People's union of the First Baptist church, will debate against speakers from the prayer meeting of the same church on the subject "Resolved, that it would not be in accordance with the highest demands of Christianity to exclude any tribe or nation, European or Oriental, from the shores of British Columbia." The public will be made welcome.

Madrigal Society's Concert.—The Victoria Madrigal society will give its first concert in the Alexandra hall on March 11 at 8.15. A splendid programme has been prepared and a particularly interesting musical event may be anticipated. The society will be assisted by the following artists: Mrs. J. MacDonald, Fahay, Miss McLaren, Mrs. Waram, Mr. Muir, Mr. Muirhead and E. Howard Russell.

Alliance Francaise.—An entertainment will be given by the members and friends of the Alliance Francaise on Tuesday next at the Alexandra club, the occasion being a Soiree Lyrique et Theatre arranged by the Alliance. A feature will be the performance of two little comedies of a most amusing genre, the casts including several young ladies who show promise as amateur artists on the stage, and a capital programme of French songs, recitations

AFTER REDISTRIBUTION



A Futurist conception of how Premier Borden will look after he has gerrymandered constituencies. The arms of all the provinces are carved beyond recognition.

and musical selections will be given. There is every reason to expect the evening to be the best arranged by the society yet. All who are interested in the French language and literature and the public generally will be welcomed.

Metropolitan Brotherhood.—On Sunday afternoon at 2.45 the usual meeting of the Metropolitan Church Brotherhood will be held, when an address will be delivered by L. O. Wishart, entitled, "The Greatest Problem of the 20th Century." W. Mann will be the soloist, and the male choir will render a chorus. This promises to be a most interesting occasion and all men, especially visitors to the city, are most cordially invited.

To Entertain Aged Women.—A very enjoyable treat has been arranged for the inmates of the Aged Women's Home to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, by the Victoria Symphony orchestra, who, under the direction of Georges d'Arnould, will give a delightful programme of operatic and other selections. Master Dinsley, the boy soprano, will sing several entertaining numbers, and the proceedings will begin promptly at 4 o'clock.

Address at Y. M. C. A.—To-night's Travelogue at the Y. M. C. A. will be the "Story of the South African Native," and will be told by C. H. Johnston, who has lived among these people for many years. Some very interesting lantern slides will also be presented, and members and friends are cordially invited to come and spend an enjoyable and instructive evening. The lecture takes place in the longroom at 8 o'clock. Two big basketball games will also take place at the Y. M. C. A. this evening, the play-off of the tie in

the Sunday School league and the game in the Senior City league.

Fusilliers' Concert.—The Fusilliers' band under the direction of Bandmaster Howland will give its usual concert in the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening at 8.45. One of the soloists at this Sunday's concert will be Miss Greenough, lyric soprano. The band selections will include several popular numbers, and a new overture by the famous "Von Suppe" one of the greatest writers of popular band overtures.

OPERA HOUSE SUED

Decorating Contractor Asks \$5,430 Alleged Due for Work: Action is Contested.

Action has been commenced by C. E. Dorisy, the decorating contractor of the Royal Victoria theatre against the Victoria Opera House company to recover \$5,430, the balance he alleges due on the contract price. Lindsey Crease, K. C., counsel for the Opera House company, stated to-day that the action was being contested on the ground that Dorisy had not completed his contract. Dorisy's action is by way of mechanics' lien filed on February 1 and the writ was issued several days later.

Dorisy's statement of claim alleges that his contract price for doing all the interior painting, decorating and plaster moulding and casting was to have been \$21,375. In addition the architect and clerk of works ordered extras amounting to \$546. Dorisy admits payment of \$15,490 and sues for the remainder \$5,430.



FRITZ KREISLER

The eminent violinist, who is to play at the Royal Victoria theatre next Monday evening under the direction of the Ladies' Musical club.

High Quality Low Prices

See Our Windows for

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LARGE NAVAL ORANGES
Per dozen

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KELLOG'S AND KRINKLE CORNFLAKES
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HOLBROOK'S CUSTARD POWDER
Large tin

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HOLBROOK'S MARMALADE
5-lb. tin

50c

FWOYER'S AND LYLE'S SYRUP
1 tin each, golden and ginger.

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ALL KINDS CANDY
Per half-pound

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BEATSAL CLEANSER
Equal to any other made.

5c

KARO SYRUP

2-lb. tin	15c
5-lb. tin	35c
10-lb. tin	65c
20-lb. tin	\$1.25

Ask for Sample Tin and Recipe Book.

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Saturday's Issue of the Times and Sunday's Colonist

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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TWENTY-FIFTH INSTALLMENT.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL JUSTICE

(Continued from Saturday's Edition.)

The New Industrial Conditions.

The great anthracite strike of 1902 left an indelible impress upon the people of the United States. It showed clearly to all wise and far-seeing men that the labor problem in this country had entered upon a new phase. Industry had grown. Great financial corporations, doing a nation-wide and even a world-wide business, had taken the place of the smaller concerns of an earlier time. The old familiar, intimate relations between employer and employee were passing. A few generations before, the boss had known every man in his shop; he called his men Bill, Tom, Dick, John; he inquired after wives and babies; he swapped jokes and stories and perhaps a bit of tobacco with them. In the small establishment there had been a friendly human relationship between employer and employee.

There was no such relation between the great railway magnates, who controlled the anthracite industry, and the hundred and fifty thousand men who worked in their mines, or the half million women and children who were dependent upon these miners for their daily bread. Very few of these mine workers had ever seen, for instance, the president of the Reading railroad. Had they seen him many of them could not have spoken to him, for tens of thousands of the mine workers were recent immigrants who did not understand the language which he spoke and who spoke a language which he could not understand.

Again, a few generations ago an American workman could have saved money, gone west and taken up a homestead. Now the free lands were gone. In a garden, a man who had come to own a mine. That outlet too was now closed, as regards the immense majority, and few, if any, of the one hundred and fifty thousand mine workers could ever aspire to enter the small circle of men who held in their grasp the great anthracite industry. The majority of the coal workers, who were in the coal industry, if they wished to progress at all, were compelled to progress not by ceasing to be wage-earners, but by improving the conditions under which all the wage-earners in all the industries of the country lived and worked, as well, of course, as improving their own individual efficiency.

Inequality in Bargaining for Labor.

Another change which had come about, as a result of the foregoing, was a gross inequality in the bargaining relation between the employer and the individual employee standing alone. The great coal-mining and coal-carrying companies, which employed their tens of thousands, which easily dispensed with the services of any particular miner. The miner, on the other hand, however expert, could not dispense with the companies. He needed a job; his wife and children would starve if he did not get one. What the miner had to sell—his labor—was a perishable commodity; the labor of today—if not sold to-day—was lost forever. Moreover, his labor was not like most commodities—a mere thing; it was part of a living, breathing human being. The workman saw, and all citizens who gave earnest thought to the matter saw, that the labor problem was not only an economic, but also a moral, a human problem. Individually the miners were impotent when they sought to enter a wage-contract with the great companies; they could make fair terms only by uniting into trade unions to bargain collectively. The men were forced to co-operate to secure not only their economic but their simple human rights. They, like other workmen, were compelled by the very conditions under which they lived to unite in unions of their industry or trade, and these unions were bound to grow in size, in strength and in power for good and evil as the industries in which the men were employed grew larger and larger.

The Intervention That Never Happened.

So great was that public interest in the coal strike of 1902, so deeply and strongly did I feel the wave of indignation which swept over the whole country, that had I not succeeded in my efforts to induce the operators to listen to reason, I should reluctantly but none the less decisively have taken a step which would have brought down upon my head the execrations of many of the "captains of industry," as well as of sundry "respectable" newspapers who dutifully take their cue from them. As a man should be judged by his intentions as well as by his actions, I will give here the story of the intervention that never happened.

While the coal operators were exulting over the fact that they had "turned down" the miners and the president, there arose in all parts of the country an outburst of wrath so universal that even so naturally conservative a man as Grover Cleveland wrote to me expressing his sympathy with the course I was following, his indignation at the conduct of the operators, and his hope that I would devise some method of effective action. In my mind I was already planning effective action; but it was of a very drastic character, and I did not wish to take it until the failure of all other expedients had rendered it necessary. I had definitely determined that somehow or other I would, that somehow or other the coal famine should be broken. To accomplish this end it was necessary that the mines should be run, and if I could not do this voluntarily, I would intervene between the contending sides, that an

arbitration commission should be appointed which would command such public confidence as to enable me, without too much difficulty, to enforce its terms upon both parties. Ex-President Cleveland's letter not merely gratified me, but gave me the chance to secure him as head of the arbitration commission. I at once wrote him stating that I would very probably have appointed an arbitration commission or investigating commission to look into the matter and decide on the rights of the case, whether or not the operators asked for or agreed to abide by the decisions of such a commission; and that I would ask him to accept the chief place on the commission. He answered that he would do so. I picked out several first-class men for other positions on the commission.

Order Under a Military Receivership if Necessary.

Meanwhile the governor of Pennsylvania had all the Pennsylvania militia in the anthracite region, although without any effect upon the resumption of mining. The method of action upon which I had determined in the last resort was to get the governor of Pennsylvania to ask me to keep order. Then I would put in the army under the command of some first-rate general. I would instruct this general to keep absolute order, taking any steps whatever that were necessary to prevent interference by the strikers or their sympathizers with men who wanted work. I would also instruct him to dispossess the operators and run the mines as a receiver until such time as the commission might make its report, and until I, as president, might issue further orders in view of this report.

I had to find a man who possessed the necessary good sense, judgment, and nerve to act in such event. He was ready to hand in the person of Major-General Schofield. I sent for him, telling him that if I had to make use of him it would be because the crisis was only less serious than that of the Civil war, that the action taken would be practically a war measure, and that if I sent him he must act in a purely military capacity under me as commander-in-chief, paying no heed to any authority, judicial or otherwise, except mine. He was a fine fellow—a most respectable-looking old boy, with slide whistles and a black skullcap, without any of the outward aspect of the conventional military dictator; but in both nerve and judgment he was all right, and he answered quietly that if I gave the order he would take possession of the mines, and would guarantee to open them and to run them without permitting any interference either by the owners or the strikers or anybody else, so long as I told him to stay.

I then saw Senator Quay, who, like every other responsible man in high position, was greatly wrought up over the condition of things. I told him he need be under no alarm as to the problem not being solved, that I was going to make another effort to get the operators and miners to come together, but that I would solve the problem in any event and get coal; that, however, I did not wish to tell him anything of the details of my intention, but merely to have him arrange that whenever I gave the word the governor of Pennsylvania should request me to intervene; that when this was done I would have responsibility for all that followed, and would guarantee that the coal famine would end forthwith. The senator made no inquiry or comment, and merely told me that he in his turn would guarantee that the governor would request my intervention the minute I asked that the request be made.

Agreement At Last.

These negotiations were conducted with the utmost secrecy. General Schofield being the only man who knew exactly what my plan was, and Senator Quay, two members of my cabinet, and ex-President Cleveland and the other men whom I proposed to put on the commission, the only other men who knew that I had a plan. As I have above outlined, my efforts to bring about an agreement between the operators and miners were finally successful. I was glad not to have to take possession of the mines on my own initiative by means of General Schofield and the regulars. I was all ready to act, and would have done so without the slightest hesitation or a moment's delay if the negotiations had fallen through. And my action would have been entirely effective. But it is never well to take drastic action if the result can be achieved with equal efficiency in less drastic fashion; and, although this was a minor consideration, I was personally saved a good deal of future trouble by being able to avoid this drastic action.

At the time I should have been almost unanimously supported. With the famine upon them, the people would not have tolerated any conduct that would have thwarted what I was doing. Probably no man in congress, and no man in the Pennsylvania state legislature, would have raised his voice against me. Although there would have been plenty of muttering, nothing would have been done to interfere with the solution of the problem which I had devised, until the solution was accomplished and the problem ceased to be a problem. Once this was done, and when people were no longer afraid of a coal famine, and began to forget that they ever had been afraid of it, and to be indifferent as regards the consequences to those who put an end to it, then my enemies would have picked up heart and begun a campaign against me. I doubt if they could have accomplished much anyway, for the only effective remedy against me would have been impeachment, and that they would not have ventured to try.

Punama and the Panic: A Comparison.

They would doubtless have acted precisely as they acted as regards the



SIR RICHARD—"Say when, man!"

(With apologies to a well-known advertisement.)

London Letter

London's Traffic Problem

BY ARTHUR SCAIFE, J. P.

This is a century of problems, amongst the foremost being that of how best to organize and control the traffic of the various great cities. The committees concerned with its elucidation have done a lot of hard thinking, but a great deal more will be required before they arrive at a satisfactory solution. At the bottom of the whole trouble lies the fact that modern means of transportation have far outgrown the ways of dealing with them. What makes the problem more significant, and the solution of greater urgency, is the fact that the proportion of street accidents has grown in direct ratio with the increase in traffic. The number of vehicles now being used in the city of London alone has enormously increased during the last ten years; not only so, but the introduction of mechanical haulage has revolutionized traffic. A decade ago, one saw nothing but horse-drawn vehicles, to-day they are few and far between. The hansom has almost disappeared, giving place to the swift taxi-cab; motor omnibuses and electric street cars have practically replaced the horse omnibus. It would appear at first sight, that this change in speed alone was responsible for the increased number of accidents. This, however, is only partially so. In the navy there is an axiom which provides "that the speed of the fleet is that of the slowest ship." This equally applies to street traffic. As the present system allows the 60 h.p. touring car, the motor omnibus and the taxi, to use the same route as the horse-drawn brewer's dray and the coster's donkey-barrow, it is not hard to see that the rate at which traffic moves in the narrow thoroughfares of the city of London, taken as a whole, is not very high. As a matter of fact, the average speed of all vehicles over the distance from the Temple to Liverpool street can be no more than two to two and a half miles per hour. One cannot say then that the speed of traffic in congested areas has been increased by the change from horse to power vehicles. Rather has it been decreased, for it is an uncommon sight to witness a line nearly a quarter of a mile long composed of a heterogeneous collection of motor vehicles crawling at about half a mile per hour behind a heavily laden one-horse dray. The consequence of this congestion is felt at any cross road. The traffic on one thoroughfare has to be stopped in order to let the stream on the other go by.

The street traffic in London is the best regulated in the world; no one has a clearer head than the London constable standing at the confluence of rivers of vehicles, regulating their flow by the lifting of a hand. It is the general remark of foreigners when visiting this city that the police are so well obeyed. In Paris it is no uncommon thing to see a gendarme in violent altercation with some vociferous "cocher" annoyed at being retarded. Here in London such a thing is unheard of. It is because the police have the traffic under such splendid control, that people are apt to imagine that the fault of the congestion lies with them, and look to them for the remedy.

The whole matter is extremely simple. The most congested district in the city of London lies in the area between the Temple and Liverpool street. Here the traffic has increased enormously, not only numerically, but in the size and weight of vehicles. The streets on the other hand have remained, in almost every case, of the same width as they were half a cen-

tury ago. You cannot get a camel through the eye of a needle, neither can you expect to increase the volume of traffic and pass it through the same space without trouble. The width of the London streets is the "raison d'être" of the traffic problem.

On the outskirts of the city things have been greatly improved, wider streets have been laid out. For instance, Kingsway, leading from the Strand to Holborn, Parliament street, from the Abbey to Trafalgar square, the Strand itself, are all good, wide thoroughfares. In these streets the ideal is almost reached. Fast motor traffic runs down the middle, islands being built at intervals (in Kingsway and Parliament street), where the motor buses stop for passengers. The slow horse vehicles keep to the outside near the curb, and good wide pavements are provided for pedestrians. In this way the chances of blockage and accident are very greatly decreased.

Many schemes have been put forward recently for the reconstruction of the more crowded thoroughfares. Naturally any development in street widening can only be done slowly, as the questions of leaseholds, etc., retard rapid alteration.

In spite of the enormous number of passengers who use the various underground services, the omnibus companies are hard put to it to provide for the demands made upon them. Every year more and more people are travelling in London. This increase in passengers causes a corresponding demand for more vehicles; these are provided, but the thoroughfares remain the same. Things are bad enough now, but unless some scheme of relief is put forward and made practicable shortly, traffic by its very bulk will become impossible.

An idea of the business done by the underground railways may be formed from the following instance: The line from Wimbledon and Putney Bridge used formerly to run into Ealing Court station over the rails running to Ealing. This necessitated a delay, as Putney train had to wait a second or two to allow the one to Ealing to pass. This few seconds' loss worried the companies to such an extent that they have expended £70,000 on alterations, bringing the Putney line over the other by means of a viaduct. By means of this saving of two or three seconds each journey, four more trains are run during the day.

A writer in the Daily News and Leader has been at some pains to assimilate details of the number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, caused through traffic in the various large cities. He gives some very interesting comparisons which show clearly the need of reform, pointing out that the growth of the motor traffic is directly responsible for the increase in street fatalities. For instance, here is a table showing the surface transit fatalities in larger European cities:

	Population, 1910.	1911.	1912.
London	4,521,000	281	357
Greater London	7,252,000	407	452
Greater Paris	4,000,000	219	236
Vienna	2,048,000	45	65

Vienna has the largest proportion of tramway traffic, and the fewest motor omnibuses. Its position on the list is therefore significant. In Paris the reconstruction of the tramway system and the building of the Metropolitan (underground railway) has been followed by a serious increase in the number of street accidents not involving loss of life. The need for reform in our London system is, however, more strongly apparent than ever when it is considered that, with this exception, the accidents in the other large towns are practically stationary, whereas in London the increase is very great.

Accidents in European Capitals.

	Personal Injuries in		Percent
	1910.	1912.	Increase in Two Years.
London	19,528	22,261	14.0
Paris	17,544	22,449	25.8
Berlin	4,556	4,854	1.0
Brussels	54	67	0.6

(Continued next page.)

In years to come no doubt the streets of London will be altered to meet the requirements of the traffic. At present the Londoner must put up with overcrowding

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and more than that, must run imminent risk of losing his life every time he crosses the street. A journey to the polar regions is fraught with scarcely more peril than a trip across any one of London's busy thoroughfares.

Duelling has been done away with as between individuals. I hope that before long duelling between nations will also come to an end; and that the duelling between capital and labor will be displaced by some equitable and reasonable solution.—Sir J. Arthur Godwin.

THE PRIMATE AND KIKUYU QUESTION

WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

Archbishop of Canterbury Will Submit Matter in the Form of Questions

The decision of the archbishop of Canterbury relative to the Kikuyu controversy is to submit the subject in July to the central consultative committee established by the Lambeth conference, composed of fourteen home and colonial bishops, in the form of the following questions:

1. Do the provisions of the proposed scheme contravene any principles of church order the observance of which is obligatory?

2. In regard to the communion service, which closed the conference and at which many of the communicants were not members of the Church of England, was the action of the bishops of Uganda and Mombasa consistent with the principles accepted by the Church of England?

In his statement the primate says: "With the opinions and comments which have found expression in published pamphlets and in the press, I have no official concern. But I am, as metropolitan of the diocese in the eastern part of Central Africa, closely concerned with certain things which have been officially said and done." He explains that on October 21, 1913, he received a letter from the bishop of Zanzibar accusing the bishop of Mombasa and the bishop of Uganda of propagating heresy and committing schism, and imploring the archbishop to obtain from them a recantation, or failing that, to appoint a day and place in which the bishops of Mombasa and Uganda might meet these charges. On the arrival of the bishop of Uganda in England in November the archbishop obtained from him the facts contained in the bishop of Uganda's published memorandum, dated December 2. The archbishop continues:

"I have not seen the bishop of Zanzibar, who arrived in England on February 6, and have ascertained from him that, while he does not withdraw the charges of heresy and schism which he has made against the bishops of Mombasa and Uganda, he has no wish to press them if the request he desires to attain can be arrived at in another way, either by adequate conference or by the direction of church authority. He does not definitely desire that the questions raised by the action of the bishops and others at Kikuyu shall be formally handled, and he presses for such decision thereupon as shall make clear to him his own position in relation to the neighboring diocese and to the 'Ecclesia Anglicana' as a whole."

No Proceedings for Heresy. The archbishop goes on to say that he is unhesitatingly of opinion that the inquiry should not take the suggested form of proceedings against the bishops for heresy and schism. "The bishop of Uganda has made it clear that the assent given by himself and others to the suggestions for a federation was altogether subject to the approval of the authorities being obtained after their full consideration of the proposed scheme. With regard to that proposed federation and to the possible repetition hereafter of what has been described as the 'open communion' which followed the conference, he holds himself bound, while he retains his position as a diocesan bishop of our church, to conform his course of action to such direction as may be given him by his metropolitan or by his metropolitan acting in conjunction with other metropolitans and bishops holding positions of authority in the church, should it appear on inquiry that anything which has been done contravenes the true laws and principles of the Church of England."

Questions for the Consultative Committee. The archbishop continues: "Happily there is within our church an elected body of bishops which does seem to possess exceptional qualifications for the task." He goes on to refer to the central consultative committee which was reconstituted by resolutions of the fifth Lambeth conference in 1908, and at the present time consists of the following bishops, 14 in number (the church in America does not at present send the four members to which it is entitled): The archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Exeter, Bishop Ryle (Dean of Westminster), the archbishop of York, the archbishop of Armagh, the primate (the bishop of Brechin), the archbishop of Rupertland, the archbishop of Sydney, Bishop Wallis (formerly bishop of Wellington, New Zealand), the archbishop of the West Indies, the bishop of Winchester, Bishop Capleton (formerly metropolitan of India), the bishop of St. Albans, the bishop of Gibraltar.

The next meeting of the consultative committee will take place in July of the present year, and the archbishop proposes to lay before it for consideration and advice certain questions which arise out of what has taken place. He will submit his questions in the following form, and he will be prepared to accompany his own statement by any written or printed communication which may for that purpose be placed in his hands by any of the three bishops concerned:

"In June, 1913, a conference of missionaries working in British East Africa was held at Kikuyu, and the resolutions of conference embodied a proposed scheme of federation of missionary societies with a view to ultimate union of the native churches. The bishop of Uganda as chairman of the conference has explained in a published pamphlet that 'nothing has as yet been settled.' From the first, he says, 'it has been clearly understood that none of the signatories (of the proposed scheme) claimed any power to decide. The utmost that has been done has been to submit to the authorities concerned what seemed to the missionaries in conference to be feasible proposals in the direction of united action. No church and no society stands committed. The whole scheme is still sub judice. In accordance with this the bishop has formally submitted to me as his metropolitan the draft scheme. Some of its administrative provisions relate specially to the work of missionary societies as such, and have a technical character necessitating their careful consideration by the authorities to which the missionary societies to which the signatories belong as well as by others."

"I desire to obtain the advice of the consultative body upon a larger question, namely, do the provisions of the proposed scheme contravene any principles of church order, the observance of which is obligatory upon the bishops, the clergy, and the lay workers of the Church of England at home and abroad? If so, in what particulars?"

"At the close of the conference the bishop of Mombasa, assisted by the bishop of Uganda, celebrated the holy communion according to the order prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. The service was attended by a large number of the missionaries who had taken part in the conference, and many of those who communicated were not members of the Church of England and had not been episcopally confirmed. All, however, had taken as the basis of possible federation 'the loyal acceptance of the holy Scriptures as our supreme rule of faith and practice and of the Apostles' and Nicene creeds as a general expression of fundamental Christian belief.'"

"I desire to ask whether, due consideration being given to precedent and to all the circumstances of the case, the action of the bishops who arranged and conducted the admittedly abnormal service in question was, in the opinion of the consultative body, consistent or inconsistent with principles accepted by the Church of England."

The archbishop states: "It is upon these questions that I shall now request the advice of the consultative body, having in view the exercise of my grave responsibilities as metropolitan." In conclusion, the archbishop says that the practical questions which have been brought to an issue are not wholly novel in character, nor were they only applicable to East Africa. They have already on more than one occasion come before him in regard to missionary work in China, Japan, West Africa and elsewhere. Such questions call imperatively for patient thought and definite answer.

"In the consideration of them," the archbishop concludes, "points may obviously present themselves which call for wider deliberation and for a larger voice of episcopal authority than can be given in final form by what is only a consultative body. But definite and practical counsel upon the particular points raised will, I am sure, be forthcoming without delay. To push such questions aside or indefinitely to postpone their consideration is not only undesirable and unfair—it is impossible."

DEPORTEES LARKIN TYPE SYNDICALISTS

Something About the Men Botha Summarily Got Rid Of

The London Chronicle publishes brief sketches of the careers of the labor leaders whose deportation from South Africa roused such a storm in England as well as in the Union. Says the Chronicle in this connection: Their rights as individuals is one thing which may bring them sympathy, but it is doubtful if the Labor party will associate themselves with their opinions. The deported men are all Syndicalists. "Jim" Larkin is a mild type compared with most of them.

All the deported nine seem to have habitually used the language of revolutionaries, but that in itself is not peculiar to Syndicalists in South Africa; only they were prepared for action, and the records of some of them suggests that the Union government were justified in fearing the worst.

James T. Bain. The oldest and perhaps the chief of the deported men is Mr. J. T. Bain, secretary of the Transvaal Federation of Trades. He was a member of the Johannesburg town council.

Mr. Bain has had a picturesque career. Before the war he was a member of President Kruger's secret service, his main business being to move against the miners as a spy on the Uitlanders. He became a burgher and fought in the war, was taken prisoner, and deported to Ceylon. From Ceylon he went to Colorado and took part in the violent agitation which led up to the strike at the gold fields. This lasted from 1902 to 1904, and was only put down by the intervention of the federal government and the exhaustion of the resources of the Western Union of Miners, of which Mr. Bain was a leading member.

During that strike many outrages were committed, a great deal of property was destroyed by dynamite, and many lives were lost. Thirty people were killed in an outrage at Idaho alone.

Mr. Bain, who is regarded as an extreme Syndicalist, returned from Colorado to the Transvaal, where he has since been one of the leading men among the Syndicalists.

Hessel Jakob Poutsma. Dr. J. H. Poutsma, who was secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and Harbor Board Employees, is a revolutionary Socialist Syndicalist, all the more dangerous because he is clever as a writer and a doctor.

He is a Dutchman, and in 1892, when a member of a revolutionary organization in Friesland, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. He began life as a carpenter in Sneek, and afterwards started the Sneker Courant. He soon became a Socialist of a revolutionary type.

He lived for a number of years in Amsterdam, where he was well known as the editor of an Anarchist and violently Socialist journal called the New Times. The paper attracted hostile police attention, and is now non-existent.

On two occasions he came into conflict with the law. In 1893 he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for inciting persons to commit punishable acts. Afterwards he was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for inciting to disorder. His health breaking down, he was liberated, and sailed for South Africa. Here he tried to start a bank, with bankruptcy as the result.

On the Boer war breaking out Poutsma joined the Irish brigade under General De Wet, and fought against the British forces.

At the end of the war he received a special address of thanks from General De Wet. He accompanied ex-President Steyn to Europe, but in a short time returned to South Africa, where he has played many parts. He was one of the chief leaders in the railway strike last July.

Geo. Wm. Mason. Described in reports from Pretoria as the most inflammatory of all the Syndicalist orators. One of his recent utterances in Johannesburg was: "To hell with flag, king and country." Archbishop Crawford.

Known as a wild Syndicalist, and

A GREAT CARTOONIST



SIR JOHN TENNIEL

For many decades the leading British cartoonist, who died the other day at the age of ninety-four. For forty years he contributed the weekly cartoon to "Punch."

has been a frequent contributor to the Socialist press. He toured Australia and America in 1911 addressing Socialist meetings.

Robert E. Waterston. Secretary of the South African Labor party and a member of the town council of Johannesburg. He is an Australian by birth and is about 35 years of age. It was he who announced at Bloemfontein that the Labor party had already formed their own government.

David McKerrill. A Durham miner who has been for many years in South Africa, and has lived under the republic.

Wm. Livingstone. Stated to be a revolutionary extremist and to have advocated public violence.

William H. Morgan. Is the central organizer of the Transvaal Miners' association.

Andrew Watson. President of the Trades federation, which controls all trade unions in South Africa. A Scotsman, he is a splendid organizer and an adept in the rough oratory of the Rand.

Library Books

The following new books have just been received at the public library:

PHILOSOPHY. Lee, Vernon—Vital lies, studies of some varieties of recent obscurism. 2 vols. 1912. 104-148vi. McDougall, William—Body and mind. 1913. 128-M13bo. Phelps, Edward Bunnell—Mortality of alcohol. 1913. 128-P58mo. Slattery, Margaret—Girl and her religion. 1913. 173-6-S63gi.

RELIGION. Marden, Orison, Sweden—Peace power and plenty. 1909. Gift. 242-M32pe. Tabrum, Arthur H.—Religious beliefs of scientists. 1913. 128-P58mo. Williams—Brotherhood in Canada. 267-3-W26br.

SOCIOLOGY. Davis, Frederick—Madness—Myths and legends of Japan. 1912. 398-D28my. Key, Ellen—Woman movement. 1912. 320-K57fo.

Mallock, William Murrell—Critical examination of socialism. Gift. 335-M25er.

NATURAL SCIENCE. Dawson, John William—Modern ideas of England. Gov't Admiralty—British Columbia Pilot. 1913. Ref. 527-255br. Roberts, J. R.—Sailing directions for the West Coast of Central America and the United States. 1907. Ref. 627-627fo.

Mosley, Charles—Oak; its natural history, antiquity and folk-lore. 583-9-320. Westernmark, Edward—History of human marriage. 1891. 679-W52hl.

USEFUL ARTS. Duncan, W. Galloway—Modern motor car. 1912. 629-1-D91mo. Herrick, Christine Terhune—Like Mother used to make. 1913. Ref. 641-731ll.

Roberts, Isaac—Horse. 1909. 636-1-R54bo. Simmons, W. H., and Appleton, H. A.—Handbook of soap manufacture. 1908. 668-1-S59h.

FINE ARTS. England, Gov't—War Office—Trumpet and bugle sounds for the army. 1909. 788-1-E28tr.

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Shedden, Sigurd—

MICHAEL CLARK'S ELOQUENT SPEECH ON FISCAL HISTORY

Noted Parliamentarian and Free Trader
Gives Illuminating Address on Subject
Dear to His Heart Before Ottawa Canadian Club

DR. MICHAEL CLARK



Ottawa newspapers gave extended reports of the illuminative and forceful address recently delivered by Dr. Michael Clark, the ardent free trader and noted parliamentarian before the Canadian club in the National capital. The subject of the doctor's speech was "A Glimpse of Fiscal History; Some Parallels and a Forecast." Needless to say the topic received masterly treatment, gaining the admiration of an audience which comprised the most distinguished public men of both political parties in Canada. After a few introductory remarks Dr. Clark said:

"In choosing a subject, I need scarcely tell you, I was guided by the fiscal revolution which has taken place in the United States within the last eleven months. It is a commonplace that Canada stands in a condition of peculiar relationship to the two greatest countries in the world—the United States and the United Kingdom. We are related to the United States by way of a common physical conformation and actual physical connection. We are related by more subtle but nevertheless very strong ties to the United Kingdom; we are united by the flag, the crown, the traditions, the laws and the form of government that are common to the greatest empire that the world has ever seen. (Applause.) I think you will agree with me that a political happening in either of these great countries must have great influence upon the thoughtful mind of Canada; but when the same political happening takes place in both of those countries, I take it that the influence is likely to be almost overpowering. (Applause.)

First Parallel.

"Now, between what happened in Britain in the middle of the last century, during the years 1842 to 1861, and what, in my judgment, has begun to happen in the United States in the year 1913, there is a historical parallel of the greatest interest to observers of world events in general and to Canadians in particular. What did happen? What happened in Britain between the years 1842 and 1861? Between those years Great Britain passed from a point in her history when over twelve hundred articles were subject to customs duties, to a point at which the number of articles so subject was reduced to less than twelve. (Applause.) The Englishman, as I have just been reminded by Sir William Laurier, always does things slowly, and I think, somewhat safely. This business of handling a tariff—I am debarré from saying at this point whether I think it was a good way of handling the tariff or a bad one—began in the year 1842. What happened in the year 1842 was that Sir Robert Peel altered the sliding scale by which, most of you will remember, the height of the duty upon wheat was made to depend upon the price of wheat. But what is probably overlooked by those who have not studied this question carefully and intensively is that that alteration of the sliding scale by Sir Robert Peel acted upon the manufacturers of Britain. He reduced the duties upon the raw material to a five per cent maximum, he reduced the duties upon semi-manufactured goods to a 12½ per cent maximum, and he reduced the duties on fully manufactured articles to a 9 per cent maximum. Manufacturers were given a send-off by the shrewd and careful but far-seeing statesman who at that time guided the destinies of Britain—a send-off similar to that which the cyclist gets from his trainer while he is balanced upon his bicycle before the real race begins. You have seen the process. I have no doubt, if you have attended cycle races, He balances the rider for a moment or two, then he pushes him off and says, 'Now look to your own limbs and your own resources.' (Laughter and applause.)

Tackled in Earnest.

"Now, in 1846 the British people, through their statesmen, began to tackle this business I am talking about in earnest. There were minor changes in the tariff made on manufactured goods in 1846, but the great change in 1846 was the repeal of the corn laws. And I want to remind you just what it was: it was the repeal of the corn laws. (Laughter.) Careless historical students are in the habit of referring to 1846 as the year in which free trade was established in Great Britain. That is not so. All duties were removed from grain imports; that was what happened in '46, with these minor changes in the tariff upon manufactured goods. True, the citadel, as I have said, was attacked in real earnest in that year. There was a breach made in the most important part of the wall. If I may borrow a very apt figure from President Wilson, a figure in which he was attempting to do in 1913, and a figure which is thoroughly descriptive of what happened in Britain in '46, President Wilson said: 'We must break down that great dam that runs around all our coasts, a restrictive tariff that smother us.' Mr. Chamberlain, I never use such strong language as these protectionists—(laughter)—as these protectionists in process of conversion. (Laughter.)

Financial Hercules.

"Now the next step in the process was arrived at in 1853, when the financial Hercules of the nineteenth century, William Ewart Gladstone, took up the business of his great teacher and leader, Sir Robert Peel. Seven years after the repeal of the corn laws Mr. Gladstone began to show his power

upon this question, and in the great budget of 1853 he placed 123 articles upon the free list, and he reduced greatly the duties upon 133 articles. He resumed operations yet again seven years later, in the budget of 1860, when that point was reached the time of reductions had ceased and the time of complete repeal had arrived. You will find, I think, if you study the budget of that year carefully, that duties were repealed—removed altogether. The time of reduction had ceased. Duties were repealed that year upon such articles as manufactures of silk, gloves, watches, leather, china, glass and such articles of food as butter, cheese, oranges, eggs, nuts. (Applause.)

"Now, that is a brief survey of these operations, which I will neither describe nor as reform nor reaction, which took place in Britain.

Striking Resemblance.

"It is only necessary to spend a minute or two upon what has happened in the States to establish, I think, the parallel, which has proved striking to my own mind. Events are so recent that most of you remember what has happened there, not in 1890, years, but in less than twelve months. And I think the more we study it the more we shall be surprised at the magnitude of what has been done along this line in that time. In fact, they made a perfectly tinkering start in Britain compared with what has been done in the United States. (Laughter.) Mr. Woodrow Wilson has carried what is really a great measure of free trade in less than twelve months, because he has not been in office twelve months until we reach the month of March. He has placed 270 articles, or classes of articles, absolutely upon the free list. Amongst those articles are free food staples, many raw materials, such as leather and wool, many manufactured goods, the most important of which are boots and shoes and agricultural implements. In addition to all that, he has made sweeping reductions upon all articles of clothing, though it is right to observe with a view to thorough fairness at that point that he could make sweeping reductions upon articles of clothing, and still leave a considerable tariff in the United States.

Mr. Wilson has been compared, in Britain by some newspapers and some speakers to Cobden, and by others to Sir Robert Peel. In my judgment, history will write him down as a man who combines in an extraordinary degree the great qualities of both men. He has had the reforming zeal of Cobden and the administrative ability of Mr. Robert Peel. (Applause.) The fact is, whether we like it or not, whether politicians—statesmen, I mean—like it or not, on this North American continent you are growing a big people, who do big things and do them in a big way. And I am perfectly sure that I shall not break the rules of this club when I say that in Canada we all believe we are growing a country which will take for one of its mottos the description which Milton applied to his muse when he was tackling his great epic, when he said: 'She with no middle height intends to soar'.

While she attempts things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.' (Applause.)

Outstanding Features.

"Now, there are three outstanding features in what I have ventured to call these—borrowing from Mr. Gladstone, whom I shall quote presently—these operations. The first is that in both countries the tariff was made to suit the peoples of those countries. I give you the fact for what it is worth. I would not for the world give you my opinion upon any political question. (Laughter.) I wish it to be understood that my address is distinctly historical and not at all argumentative. (Laughter.)

"The second fact that stands out boldly is that in both countries the statesmen of those countries tackled first the primary needs of the great masses of the people. They operated first upon the primary necessities of the great masses of the people. I give you that, again, as a historical fact. Make what use of it you like. (Laughter and applause.)

Food and Manufactures.

"The third fact that strikes one is that the changes were made upon food and manufactures—upon the products of the factory and the farm conjointly.

The changes were made upon these conjointly. The operations went on hand in hand in both fields of endeavor. Mr. Gladstone gave the keynote to what he did in this business when he said: 'If you want to benefit the laboring classes, it is not enough to operate on the articles consumed by them. You should rather operate on the articles which give them the maximum of employment.'

"So Mr. Wilson has said: 'We must free production. The new role is forced upon us of finding markets abroad for our surplus manufactures.' I think Mr. Wilson has been, amongst his other very great qualities, a very keen student of British history, and I am just British enough, sir, to think that that would not make him any worse a statesman for managing the affairs of the United States. (Applause.)

"Now, I think that up to now I have managed to establish what are some striking historical parallels. I come to another, which I almost tremble to mention, but history is an inexorable mistress, and I must be true to the task which I have set before me. The moving finger writes, and, having written, moves on; now all your power nor wit can move it back to cancel half a line, or all your tears wipe out a word of it. (Applause.)

In 1842 Peel recognized that if he did not get revenue through a tariff, he must get it in some other way, and in 1842, at the very beginning of his operations on the tariff, he imposed an income tax. Mr. Wilson, in common with all statesmen, I think, recognized that you must have a revenue, and he flattered his memory of Sir Robert Peel by commencing his operations in exactly the same way. When he began to interfere with the tariff he imposed an income tax—another extremely interesting historical parallel.

Question of Taxes.

"Now, I am not here to tell you how to impose taxes. I am not a statesman. I do not think, in many senses, I am even a politician. (Laughter.) A member: O-h, Well, that was so mild a note of dissent that I take it—(laughter)—that my statement has been received with approval by the great majority. (Laughter.) I am in a very small way a reformer, and the business of a reformer, when he finds a pest on the earth, is to drive it to its hole and smother it there. He can always trust Providence, with the help of statesmen, to populate the earth with some fairer thing—if, indeed, taxes can ever be considered as fair things. (Laughter.) Even Adam Smith left some things to the species whom he described, not very complacently, as 'that crafty animal, the statesman or politician.' (Laughter.) I will, however, while not professing to give you any guidance as to how a revenue will be raised in Canada, if you like, one hundred years hence—I am not a prophet; I am a historian to-day—(laughter)—I will venture to say this, that, had and in defense as a tariff is, in my judgment, in regard to the trade of a country, it is ten times worse as a system of taxation. It breaks every maxim of wise taxation as those maxims were first laid down by old Adam Smith at the end of the eighteenth century. What were those maxims? He said in the first place that taxation ought to be collected as much as possible in proportion to the ability of the taxpayer to pay. Now, that maxim does not depend upon its authority or its acceptance; it depends upon its inherent common sense. I appeal to my clerical friends here for confirmation upon that point. When they speak to their audiences at the times that they want them to put their hands a little more deeply into their pockets, they say to them, 'Give us the Lord's blessing, your honor.' (Laughter and applause.)

"Well, now, I submit to this very intelligent audience that a law that is good for the Kingdom of Heaven cannot be bad for the Dominion of Canada. (Laughter and loud applause.)

"I am surprised that I should be carried up to this point. There is nothing like calling a clergyman in to give assistance when—(laughter.)

Gather From Poor.

"Under a protective tariff, I believe it is almost always true that you gather the most of your taxes from the poorest of your people. (Applause.) Why, if that is true, gentlemen, there will not be a Canadian found, when the Canadian people know it, to defend this thing, because I never expect to live in any other country in the world; but wherever I live I never shall meet a more virtile and self-respecting people than I have met in the Dominion of Canada. And I take it that that statement, if it be true, is very condemnatory of this method of gathering a revenue. Just think of it! Gathering taxes from the ragged pants of the abject wretch while you render in your handling of millions of acres! Isn't it noble? Isn't it a fine method of taxation? After all, old Adam Smith knew what he was talking about, just as my clerical friends do; the problem before us is to get money from those who have it. It is the only place you can get it. (Applause.)

"The next maxim is that taxation ought to be certain and not arbitrary. Now, there is nothing so arbitrary as taxation under a tariff. If a man arranged his purchases carefully, he could so arrange that he did not pay anything to the revenue of the country at all, because if he bought only goods made within Canada he would not be doing anything for the building of dreadnaughts, for example. And perhaps it is because taxes are raised in this way that the millionaires are the keenest fellows on dreadnaughts, whether we send them to Britain or build them in this country. I am not talking party politics. I think it is an open secret that I have not very much use for dreadnaughts, either one way or another, and there is that way at any rate, there is a good deal of common sense spreading in other parts of the world. We will not say what is happening in Canada.

Not Certain Method.

"Taxes ought to be certain and not arbitrary as to the manner, the time and the amount of their collection. When you take a pound of a five-dollar bill from the taxpayer by direct taxation, you take that minus a few pence or a few cents for the expense of collection, and the whole of it goes to the revenue of the country; but, as I say, under indirect taxation a man might so arrange his purchases that he did not pay to his country at all.

"The third maxim of Adam Smith in this connection is: 'Every tax ought to be so contrived that it should take as little as possible out of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings to the public treasury of the state. Under direct taxation you do that. You plan what you take from your taxpayers with a view to what you are going to spend upon the business of the state. But under indirect taxation you gather one revenue for the state and you allow your favorite sons within your country to gather, some people one, some two, some three, some four, revenues besides. There is nothing could be more absurd.' (Applause.)

"I do not think that portion of my address is very impressive. I had better leave it. (Laughter.) I do not want you to think I am showing the white feather. I had got to the end of my notes on the subject anyway. (Laughter.)

Public Opinion.

"Now, so much for the parallels as to what happened in the respective countries in the two periods to which I have referred. There are parallels also, I think, in the conditions that gave rise to the changes. There is always something amongst people or statesmen beginning to act. It is necessarily so. No wise statesman will endeavor to legislate much, if at all, ahead of public opinion, so that the changes always come from the people, which give rise to the legislation of statesmen, and if the conditions do not exist amongst the people and there happens to be a general election, why, the statesmen do not get much further chance of carrying on the business of the country. Now, about the conditions in Britain, you know of course the middle of the last century was an oligarchy. You had a very limited franchise. You had the government in the hands of an aristocracy. You had twenty-seven million people, by the way, I suppose, to forty-five millions to-day, and aristocracy government. It was a common saying at the time that the people which begins with the words 'The earth is the Lord's' ought to have begun with the words 'The earth is the landlord's.' The best aristocracy, I think, there ever was in the world, people who took a real paternal interest in those whom Providence had, as they say over there, 'placed under them.' (Laughter.)

"I do not think I need add a word to what I have just said. I have said little or no inspiration from the democracy until that inspiration was called from the democracy by its sufferings, in a manner which could be no longer disregarded.

"Is there anything comparable in the United States to that condition of affairs? Can I make my parallels good? Let Woodrow Wilson speak. In one of his campaign speeches he said: 'The government of the United States at present is a foster child of the special interests. It is not allowed to have a will of its own.' If that is true, there must be an aristocracy in the States, too. There is very little of a democracy anyhow. There was very little of a democracy when Wilson said that.

Symbols of Servitude.

"I have already hinted to you that I have never been in official life, and I never expect to be, and I could tell you I do not know what is the condition of affairs of Canada. You will allow me to say this, however, that if there be such a condition as the present president of the United States describes as existing in the United States, in Canada, or growing up in Canada, the sooner we who profess to be the free citizens of a great democratic country are seized with the symbol of our servitude, the sooner we will make a bolt for freedom, or else, in God's name, let us give up singing 'Britons Never Shall Be Slaves.' (Applause.)

"What was the state of the common people under this government in both nations? Now, in making comparisons between the conditions of Britain now and between the condition of Britain and the condition of the United States to-day, you want to remember the fact I have just mentioned about the changing population, and you want to remember the respective densities of population in the two countries to-day. To-day you have between four and five hundred people to the square mile in Great Britain; you have barely thirty in the United States. At that time there were, I suppose, about 250 people to the square mile in Britain in the middle of last century. And you not only want to qualify your thinking by bearing this in mind, but you want, of course, to keep in mind the obvious fact that no fiscal system can possibly account for all the conditions that prevail in a country. It is only one of the things that go to make the happiness and the prosperity of the misery and the depression of a people. If a man drinks too much whisky, neither free trade nor protection can make him a prosperous and effective citizen.

Great Change.

"There are a hundred other things I could mention that have a very intimate bearing upon the conditions of a people, but I think, if you will read the literature, you will have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Britain to-day, as regards the condition of her common people, is living a period of mourning. I think it is possible to extend before the repeal of the corn laws. (Applause.) Read the literature, not the political controversy; read the first chapter of Carlyle's 'Past and Present'; read Macaulay's speeches. I am not very sure that I am not trespassing too much on your time—(No, no)—whether I ought to venture to read you a line or two from Macaulay myself. Before doing that I should like to save myself the trouble of elaborating this point by being allowed to quote a prominent British statesman, who said: 'I wonder whether in this vast audience there are any people who have any conception of the state of things which existed forty or fifty years ago—that is, between '45 and '48. At that time the whole of the laborers in the agricultural districts

were on the verge of starvation. The poor rates were in some districts twenty shillings in the pound. At the time of which I am speaking the large towns were described by eye-witnesses as bearing the appearance of a leaguered city, and the dreadful scene of the 'hungry forties' which prevailed in them. People walked the streets like gaunt shadows, and not like human beings. There were bread riots in every town. There were riotous burnings on all the countryside. We were on the verge of a revolution when the corn laws were abolished.

"That is the language of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain used in Birmingham when he was in the south of his country, and when he was at the head of trade, if I remember rightly, he had every means of deriving proper information. You may say to me, 'Mr. Chamberlain has since changed his opinions, but I venture to submit to you that that does not alter his speech which I have quoted is not a matter of opinion, but a matter of history, and we are all far too great admirers of Mr. Chamberlain, however much some of us may differ from his later views, to think for a moment that he would in the prime of his life, alter the history of his country.'

Appalling Conditions.

"Now, may I make the quotation to which I referred a minute ago, from Macaulay? Macaulay said, in a speech in Edinburgh in the year 1848, referring to a year or two before: 'So visible was the misery of the manufacturing towns that a man of sensibility could hardly bear to go through them. Everywhere he found filth and nakedness and plaintive voices and wasted forms and haggard faces. Politicians who had never been thought alarmists began to tremble for the very foundations of society. First the mills were put on short time, then they ceased working at all; then went to pluck the little luxuries, then his comforts, then his necessities. The hovels were stripped until they were as bare as the wigwag of a dog-ridden Indian. Alone amid the general misery the shop with the three golden balls prospered, and was crammed from the kettles and the blankets and the Bibles of the poor. I remember well the effect which was produced in London by the unwelcome sight of the huge pieces of cannon which were going northward to overawe the starving population of Lancashire.'

"I do not think I need add a word to what I have just said. I have said little or no inspiration from the democracy until that inspiration was called from the democracy by its sufferings, in a manner which could be no longer disregarded.

"Is there anything comparable in the United States to that condition of affairs? Can I make my parallels good? Let Woodrow Wilson speak. In one of his campaign speeches he said: 'The government of the United States at present is a foster child of the special interests. It is not allowed to have a will of its own.' If that is true, there must be an aristocracy in the States, too. There is very little of a democracy anyhow. There was very little of a democracy when Wilson said that.

Symbols of Servitude.

"I have already hinted to you that I have never been in official life, and I never expect to be, and I could tell you I do not know what is the condition of affairs of Canada. You will allow me to say this, however, that if there be such a condition as the present president of the United States describes as existing in the United States, in Canada, or growing up in Canada, the sooner we who profess to be the free citizens of a great democratic country are seized with the symbol of our servitude, the sooner we will make a bolt for freedom, or else, in God's name, let us give up singing 'Britons Never Shall Be Slaves.' (Applause.)

"What was the state of the common people under this government in both nations? Now, in making comparisons between the conditions of Britain now and between the condition of Britain and the condition of the United States to-day, you want to remember the fact I have just mentioned about the changing population, and you want to remember the respective densities of population in the two countries to-day. To-day you have between four and five hundred people to the square mile in Great Britain; you have barely thirty in the United States. At that time there were, I suppose, about 250 people to the square mile in Britain in the middle of last century. And you not only want to qualify your thinking by bearing this in mind, but you want, of course, to keep in mind the obvious fact that no fiscal system can possibly account for all the conditions that prevail in a country. It is only one of the things that go to make the happiness and the prosperity of the misery and the depression of a people. If a man drinks too much whisky, neither free trade nor protection can make him a prosperous and effective citizen.

Great Change.

"There are a hundred other things I could mention that have a very intimate bearing upon the conditions of a people, but I think, if you will read the literature, you will have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Britain to-day, as regards the condition of her common people, is living a period of mourning. I think it is possible to extend before the repeal of the corn laws. (Applause.) Read the literature, not the political controversy; read the first chapter of Carlyle's 'Past and Present'; read Macaulay's speeches. I am not very sure that I am not trespassing too much on your time—(No, no)—whether I ought to venture to read you a line or two from Macaulay myself. Before doing that I should like to save myself the trouble of elaborating this point by being allowed to quote a prominent British statesman, who said: 'I wonder whether in this vast audience there are any people who have any conception of the state of things which existed forty or fifty years ago—that is, between '45 and '48. At that time the whole of the laborers in the agricultural districts

were on the verge of starvation. The poor rates were in some districts twenty shillings in the pound. At the time of which I am speaking the large towns were described by eye-witnesses as bearing the appearance of a leaguered city, and the dreadful scene of the 'hungry forties' which prevailed in them. People walked the streets like gaunt shadows, and not like human beings. There were bread riots in every town. There were riotous burnings on all the countryside. We were on the verge of a revolution when the corn laws were abolished.

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Industrial Growth.

"But, to what extent did they grow? To what extent did they grow? I take my figures upon this point from a speech which Mr. Gladstone delivered in 1879 in his famous Midlothian campaign in Scotland. He was examining this very subject, and he gave some figures which I think I can give to you, very rapidly. In the year 1800 the total exports of manufactured goods from Great Britain were thirty-nine and a half millions sterling. From the years 1850 to 1860, after thirty more years of the protective tariff, the average export was not thirty-nine and a half millions sterling, so that they were not growing, but were slightly less at that period. 'What has been the case,' Mr. Gladstone said in the speech to which I refer, 'what has been the case, gentlemen, since we cast off the superstition of protection, since we discarded the imposture of protection? I trust you observe by the strength of the old man's eloquent language that he was a thorough convert from the political follies of his early youth. (Laughter.)

Under Freed Trade.

"From 1830 to 1842 another factor was introduced. Just as your Canadian Pacific railway gave an impetus to progress along various lines here, so the introduction of railways between 1830 and 1842 in Britain gave an impetus to business and the exports of Britain's manufacturers grew to fifty millions by the year 1842, the year in which Peel began to change the tariff. Mr. Gladstone was speaking in 1879, eighteen years after he had completed the structure of free trade, as he left it in 1861, and, looking back upon that period, what had he to record? That from fifty millions of exported manufactures in 1842 the average from 1873 to 1878 was 218 millions of pounds sterling. (Applause.)

"Three years ago, in the House of Commons, I had occasion to give the figures to date, and I mentioned that in the year 1910 the exports of British manufactured goods were 344 millions sterling. It had been mentioned previously in the same debate that the exports of the United States of America in that year were 440 millions of dollars. To-day I can bring your information up to date. Last year, 1913, Great Britain exported 411 million pounds' worth of manufactured goods. Well, now, the figure of 440 million dollars is not bad for ninety millions living upon the continent, which they have in the United States, but I submit to you that two billion dollars' worth in Great Britain, amongst forty-five million people living in the area of Alberta, is infinitely better, and I think, in view of these figures, it is extremely difficult for any candid mind to repeat that Britain built up her manufactures under a system of protection. It is under freedom from protection that you have seen the marvelous development of manufactured products which has baffled all history and which baffles our intelligence almost to grasp.

The Driving Power.

"Whence came the driving power? I have yet another parallel, and I am nearly through. Whence came the driving power? Strange to relate, from the populous districts in Great Britain: Manchester, in Lancashire, was the headquarters of the work of Cobden and Bright. What has happened in the United States? Exactly the same. If I had told you ten years ago, 'Keep your minds open to the possibilities of the future, I pray you, in a young and progressive country like this,' if I had told you ten years ago that in 1913 you would see a great measure of free trade carried largely by the votes of New England, you would have thought that I was crazy. But that is what has happened, and there I make my historical parallel complete again.

"What is happening in Germany? In the last elections to the Reichstag it is notorious that nearly every city in the German empire returned a Social Democrat representative. Every Social Democrat is a free trader. It is equally well known to those that know the conditions of the German empire that if they had a franchise in Germany like the franchise of Britain a similar distribution of the suffrage, they would probably have a free trade majority in the parliament of Germany to-day. It requires a great deal of faith, gentlemen, to look forward to the time when Toronto will supply a fiscal reform in Canada—(laughter)—but strange things happen in this strange world, and you would wonder what a course of 'bottled puppy' would do even in Toronto. (Laughter.) It is by no means flattering to humanity, it is no great credit to their hands, that in the long run Providence needs frequently to address his most cogent arguments to their stomachs. (Laughter.)

"And now I have come to my forecast, and I am going to leave that to you. If I attempted to give a forecast, I am afraid I should break that salutary rule of yours which forbids me to interfere with matters of acute party controversy. (Laughter.) Not very badly, perhaps, because I am sure that you are so generous that you would allow me, if I wanted to detain you further, to dilate a little upon a creed held by a party of one. (Laughter.) But I won't. I won't run the risk. I leave the forecast to you. I have given you what appears to me to be a striking series of historical parallels. May I give you a pointer or two as to how to make your forecast? (Laughter and loud applause.)

Pertinent Questions.

"Ask yourselves the question, first, is Britain likely to go back in her tracks? Well, you know how Britain would answer that. She has rarely retreated in her long history. She has never found need. Why should she retreat? Conquering half the area, as I said just now, of my province of Alberta, having forty-five millions of inhabitants on the face of the globe, she does one-fifth of the entire overseas trade of the globe. She builds and

owns sixty per cent of the entire shipping of the world. She sells to the world well over two pounds' worth of manufactured goods for one pound's worth that the rest of the world, with the protection of their tariffs, manage to sell to her. Why should she leave a record like that? (Applause.) There is no tariff wall so strong but the power of her vessels burst through it. Her merchant ships sail every sea—white-winged messengers of peace and freedom and civilization for the entire world.

"Do you think the States is likely to go back? What will be the effect of the rush of commerce, which is an absolute object lesson to the world, which we have seen taking place in the United States within the few months that have elapsed since the Underwood tariff bill came into operation? Having increased their trade, do you think they will want to lessen it again? I very much doubt it. I am only giving you pointers. (Laughter.)

Is an Optimist.

"I have the utmost confidence in the future—in the future of humanity. I am an optimist, an optimist-fatalist if you like, but I have the utmost confidence, because I know that, as I study history, in the long run it is only moral issues that count. (Applause.) I know that Peel and Gladstone and Bright and Cobden, on the other side of the Atlantic, and Woodrow Wilson on this side of the Atlantic, all worked for the common good, the general prosperity, for international friendship, for the conferring upon humanity of the greatest blessings which Providence has brought in the long history of men, the blessings of peace and of freedom. Is there a man here who does not agree with me that it is vastly better to fill the air with the joyous laughter of healthy, well-fed and well-clothed children of a prosperous and loving than with the groans of the dying on the battlefields and the lamentations of widows and orphans? It is a splendid thing to win the Victoria Cross by an act of great personal bravery, but we are dazzled probably as much by the infrequency as by the courage of the act. It is a far better thing, a far better thing, to give our lives to service, and that may be the privilege of every one of us here—to give our lives to service, for the preparation of simple justice, for the equality of opportunity, and for the lifting of the child of the pavement to be kissed by the rays of the sun." (Loud and long-continued applause.)

EVERY WIFE'S DUTY

Watch Husband's Hair. If Thin Or Full of Dandruff Insist on His Using Parisian Sage

Men give but little thought to the care of the hair. Not until the first bald spot appears do they really take notice. If your husband's hair is getting thin; if he has dandruff or itching scalp, take immediate action—do not let him become a bald head.

Get from any drug or toilet counter a 50-cent bottle of Parisian Sage. The first application stops itching head and removes dandruff—the great hair destroyer. A little Parisian Sage rubbed well into the scalp for a few nights will work wonders. When the hair stops falling and the new growth appears a frequent use of this invigorating tonic is all that is needed to make the hair perfectly healthy, thick and beautiful.

Surely try Parisian Sage. Dr. F. Campbell sells it with an agreement to refund your money if not satisfied. It's a delightful hair tonic for men and women.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

On and after April 1, 1914, the entrance fee of Council No. 6, N. A. M. E. will be raised to \$10. Hadn't you better join before the fee is raised?

PETER GORDON, Secretary.

Industrial Growth.

"But, to what extent did they grow? To what extent did they grow? I take my figures upon

Corner Lot ON Linden Ave.

Close to Oscar St. No Rock, Level Lot

Only \$2,600

Easy Terms Arranged

F.157

Pemberton & Son

Fort Street

Phone 2790

ACREAGE

We have 8.13 acres of first-class land in Esquimalt District, suitable for garden, orchard or chicken ranch; is all level, cleared and in grass.

Price \$5,700

One-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

722 Yates Street.

Phones 4176 and 4177

Good Value Oak Bay

Near Oak Bay School

Five-room new cottage on good lot, 43 ft. x 120 ft. Cottage is modern and well built. Taxes are very low on this property.

Price \$2,900

\$500 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

CURRIE & POWER

1314 Douglas St. Phone 1466
Insurance and Loans.
Agreements of Sale Purchased.

A. H. HARMAN
1207 Langley Street
Opposite Court House.

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

GORDON HEAD

11½ Acres of very choice corner property, one-half under cultivation, fruit trees and strawberries, etc., very choice land, and with good sea view, 1,600 feet of road frontage. Per acre\$2,000

J. STUART YATES

416 Central Building.

FOR SALE

Two valuable water lots with 2 large wharves, warehouses and wharf, situated at the foot of Yates street.

TO RENT

Three-storey warehouse, Wharf street. For particulars apply to J. Stuart Yates, 416 Central Building.

L. U. CONYERS & CO.

650 View Street

Fairhurst—Bungalow (new), containing 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, buffet, cement basement and side-walks, up-to-date in every respect. Good lot. Reasonable terms arranged. Price\$5000

Hollywood—Richmond avenue (south). A very choice building lot. This is a snap for\$1575

Richmond Road—Nice level lot, 50 feet frontage, near Bay Street. Terms one-third cash. Cheap for\$1475

Monterey Avenue—A very desirable building site, all level, good soil. Reasonable terms\$1600

FOR RENT—House, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, fronting on paved street.

Hulton Street—House, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, immediate possession

Fire Insurance Written.
MONEY TO LOAN.

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On
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Property
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HEISTERMAN, FORMAN & CO.

1210 BROAD ST.

F. A. OAK MILLWOOD

Phone 2948 for a big, double load \$3.00. Prompt delivery.

Telephone 1425 1315 Blanchard St.

JOHN GREENWOOD

MONEY TO LOAN

Real Estate Timber and Insurance

SNAPS IN HOUSES

Fairfield Estate—Modern four-roomed cottage; full basement; situate on Oxford street\$3,500

Asquith Street—New seven-roomed cottage, containing kitchen, dining, sitting room, den, three bedrooms, porch, with washrooms, full basement, furnace, two toilets, work-shop. This house is exceptionally well built. Price\$5,500

Washington Avenue—Eight-roomed modern cottage with half-acre lot; garage, barn and chicken house, close to car.\$8,500

Terms can be had on the purchase of these exceptionally good houses.

To Rent

Monterey Ave., 7 rooms\$35
Douglas St., 12 rooms, 1 mile circle\$30
Dallas road, 8 rooms\$20
James Bay, 8 rooms\$45
Fairfield, 8 rooms\$40
Fairfield, 7 rooms, furnished\$50
Burling, 8 rooms, furnished\$50

A. W. Bridgman

1007 Government St.
Phone 86

HOUSE SNAPS

WILLOWS DISTRICT—4-room bungalow, with pantry, fully modern, built-in cupboard and built-in mirror in kitchen, also built-in open fireplace in dining room with mantel, very well finished house with good appearance, extra large basement; price \$2,200, cash \$200, balance to suit buyer, only 1 minute from car.

OAK BAY DISTRICT—1 minute from car, 5-room bungalow, with pantry, 2 open fireplaces, with overmantels, lot fenced, house fully modern and nice appearance; special reduction from \$2,700 to \$2,400, cash \$400, balance to suit buyer.

WILLOWS DISTRICT—1 minute from car, 2-room house, with pantry, city water in house, newly papered, and small built-in cupboard; special price, for quick sale \$500, \$100 cash, balance to suit.

WILLOWS DISTRICT—2 minutes from car, 8 rooms, with pantry and small side den with built-in window, built-in buffet, open fireplace with overmantel, piped for furnace, lot all fenced, good basement, fully up-to-date in every respect; price \$2,700, cash \$350, balance to suit.

CAMPBELL BROS.

1007 Government St. Bridgman Building, Suite 7. Tel. 3674

TO-DAY IN CANADIAN HISTORY

Two Good Building Lots—Two lots on Cedar Hill road, quite close to terminus of Hulse road, 51 x 125 each. One-third cash, balance easy terms. Sewer runs past property. Price, each\$1,350

Fairfield Estate—A number of good lots in the Phoenix Subdivision, on Eberts and Bushby; size 50 x 120 each and up. Very easy terms. Price from\$1,550

Oak Bay Waterfront Lot—50 x 174, fenced and close to car. Lovely beach. Good terms. This lot is easily worth \$5,000. An excellent buy at\$4,100

Fairfield Estate Home—7-roomed modern dwelling, and lot 45 x 180, on Oil-phant St.—All kinds of fruit trees, garage and conservatory; third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent; within one block of park and just off car line. Price\$5,500

FOR RENT—Large, modern, well-furnished dwelling on one of the best streets in James Bay, close to Government Buildings. Rental, \$75 per month. Further particulars at office. Possession March 1.

Money to Loan in amounts from \$500 up, at current rates of interest.

BAIRD & M'KEON

1210 Douglas Street.

Sidney—Waterfront lot, Shoal Harbor, with small house, size 50x160. Easy terms. Price\$550

Cook St.—Corner, on car line, with cottage; size of lot 90x90. Easy terms. Price\$15,000

Saanichton—4.15 acres on main road, good soil, no rock. Easy terms. Price\$4,000

Fowl Bay—Waterfront lot, size 50x155. One-third cash, balance arranged. Price\$3,000

To Let—Cedar Hill Road, 6 roomed modern house, rent \$15. Acton St., 7 roomed modern house, rent \$30. Johnson St., close in, 10 roomed modern house, rent \$40.

FOR SALE

Cameron Lumber Co. Mill Wood \$2.00 big double load; \$1.50 single load; and 4 ft. slabs. All good, sound wood. Orders promptly filled. PHONE 5000

Y.M.C.A.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK—Popular Lecture. Basketball Games.

SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.—Social Hour. Fellowship Supper.

Phone 2950.
Blanchard and View Sts.

Money to Loan

Swinerton & Musgrave

Winch Building

640 Fort St.

FOR RENT

Fine Office at Corner of
Government and Broughton Streets,

also

Large Store or Office on Corner

of Wharf and Fort Streets

For Particulars Apply to

Swinerton & Musgrave

Winch Building

640 Fort St.

FIRST THINGS

The first grand jury which included women was impaneled at Laramie, Wyo., forty-four years ago to-day, March 7, 1870. The territory of Wyoming was organized in 1890, out of parts of Dakota, Utah and Idaho, and one of the first official acts of the new territorial government was to grant the fair sex the right to vote and hold office. Wyoming thus ranks as the first of the States to give full suffrage upon equal terms with men to the ladies. Colorado followed in 1893, Utah in 1895, Idaho in 1896, Washington in 1910, and California, Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912. Alaska Territory adopted full woman suffrage last year, and Illinois took the first step toward the same end. Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Iceland, Norway, Finland and the Isle of Man also have complete woman suffrage. There have been many fair jurors since that first grand jury to include the fair sex met

power to a self-appointed censor, who makes a living at the game," no matter how "fat and hairy" he may be.

Two eminent Missourians, Speaker Champ Clark and "Baron" William Rockhill Nelson, editor and publisher of that great journalistic beacon of light and learning, the Kansas City Star, will pass milestones to-day. The Hon. Champ was born in Anderson county, Ky., sixty-four years ago to-day, and Mr. Nelson arrived in the world at Fort Wayne, Ind., seventy-three years ago. James Beauchamp Clark was the original name of the Missouri statesman who in 1912 had so narrow an escape from becoming president of the United States. He started life as president of a little freshwater college in West Virginia, but later studied law and began practice in the little Pike county, Mo., city which he still calls home. Mr. Nelson, surname of "the Baron," founded a little one-horse town called the Star in the little one-horse town of Kansas city back in 1880. Since then the Missouri municipality has become a metropolis, but the Star has more than kept pace with its growth, and has gained a national influence and an international reputation as one of the great newspapers of the North American continent.

There is no doubt whatever that the insurance act has to a certain extent killed contributions to the hospitals. When the employees have paid their insurance money they feel that they have done all they need or are called upon to do, and they do not propose to subscribe any further.—Lord Derby.

The estimated expenditure during 1914 on telephone capital account will be \$2,000,000.

March 7 is the anniversary of the founding of the town of Hull, opposite Ottawa, in 1800, by Philomena Wright, a Massachusetts farmer, and a small company of settlers from that state.

HUMAN PROCESSION

America is notoriously short on saints. Those human qualities which lead to canonization do not seem to thrive in this climate. Therefore Americans should honor and treasure the few saints they have, and celebrate to-day with eclat and enthusiasm the seventieth birthday of St. Anthony Comstock. It is true that the chief of the society for the suppression of vice who was born in New Canaan, Conn., three years and ten years ago to-day, has had sainthood thrust upon him, not by any regularly qualified religious body authorized to distribute halos, but by the facetious gentlemen of the press. Long ago, when Mr. Comstock was beginning his career as the foe of "moral cancer planters," the American newspapers unanimously conferred upon him the titular attribute of canonization, and he has worn it ever since.

Mr. Comstock's latest activities in behalf of the purity of the home and the sanctity of the hearth have not been very successful. Since the day he landed in New York with \$3.50 in his pocket, which was some forty-five years ago, Mr. Comstock has devoted his efforts to upholding the ideal of Puritanism. In this he has received the moral and financial support of thousands, but has also won the bitter condemnation of many others, who hold that the suppression of vice should be a function of the state, and not the work of an individual, privately paid. The latter view of Mr. Comstock's activities was recently well expressed by Vance Thompson in the New York Sun. "A fat and hairy man, an 'obese private citizen,' 'he has come up, like a toadstool, in the shade of the Puritan principle' and 'arranged to himself that power which in every other civilized country is kept carefully in the hands of the law.' Thus, says Mr. Thompson, he is 'permitted to carry on his trade of private scavenger'—'an unscrubbed scum on the fair body of the Puritan ideal.' 'No one,' Mr. Thompson thinks, 'unless he squats among the hopeless idiots, is willing to give this monstrous

For Students, Young and Old A Complete Atlas For Times Readers

The Times has received from the printers a consignment of the
**Canadian Home and Office Atlas
of the World**

One copy of which can be procured by any subscriber to the Times on presentation of the coupon printed below and payment of \$1.25. This Atlas sells elsewhere for over double that price and is procurable in Victoria only through the Times. This is cost price to the Times in large quantities, our object being to provide readers of the Times with a book that they need.

The Atlas contains a new series of maps compiled from Government surveys and exhibiting the latest results of geographical research. The book contains 126 pages and is divided in four sections, as follows:

First Section, pages 1 to 62—Maps of Canada, the British Empire and all parts of the world; 62 full pages of beautiful and accurate maps.

Second Section, pages 1 to 40—Population figures of all cities and towns of Canada, principal cities of the world and a descriptive gazetteer of the principal cities of the world.

Third Section, pages 1 to 8—The World in half-tone.

Fourth Section, pages 1 to 16—Panama and the Canal.

The Atlas, complete in every respect, is well printed on heavy paper and bound in heavy covers. It is in every respect a book that every home in Victoria should possess, and for students, whether young or old, is simply indispensable. Many Atlases have been published but one so complete has never been offered at such a remarkably low price. All the maps and other information are brought up-to-date, the book having just come from the press. The Times offers it only to subscribers and readers who present this coupon at the Times office, where the book can be inspected. Sent by parcel post at same price.

The Times Printing and Publishing Co.

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

VICTORIA, B. C.

COUPON

Canadian Home and Office Atlas
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Price \$1.25

Cheap Sooke Acreage

Sooke River, 10 1-3 acres, all cleared. Price, per acre \$700
 Sooke River, 10 acres, partly cleared. Price, per acre \$600
 Sooke River, 18 acres on river with good cabin. Price \$2000
 Sooke District, 25 acres, 19 acres bottom land, 6 acres highland; no rock; stream runs through property which faces on two roads. Price, \$2500
 Sooke District, 40 acres, 900 ft. waterfront, level and clear. Price, per acre, only \$200

Reasonable Terms Can Be Arranged on Any of the Above

MONEY TO
LOAN

P. R. BROWN

FIRE
INSURANCE

1112 BROAD STREET

ONLY
\$4,500

For a five-room fully modern bungalow in Oak Bay, one block from car; cement sidewalk and boulevard on street; open fireplace, furnace, beam ceilings, etc. Lot 40x134. Easy terms can be arranged.

For further information apply to

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Telephone 80.

629 Fort St., Victoria, Estab. 1899

ALTA VISTA

Overlooking
Elk Lake

Beautiful homesites,
rich soil, magnificent
view. \$500 per acre
up.

SECURITY OVERLAYS
Belmont Building Phone 221

Would
Ex-
change

Fine house on small acreage
at Mill Bay beach for large
house at Oak Bay.

FOR SALE

50 ft. lot in Oak Bay, \$1250
50x140, Hulton street, near
hospital, for... \$1375
Easy terms.

H. F. PULLEN

Oak Bay Realty Office

2056 Oak Bay Avenue.

Phone 3543

FOR SALE—LOTS

HOLLYWOOD PARK—Corner, 60x120; price only \$1,600; genuine snap. Dabry & Lawson, 615 Fort Street.

FOR SALE—Choice lot, one block from car, school and North Ward park. Box 781, Times.

MUST BE SOLD—Excellent lot, St. Patrick, near Saratoga; \$1,575 terms; \$1,435 cash. H. Booth, 2 Bridgehampton Bldg, 100 Government.

WATERFRONT—HOLLYWOOD—client hard pressed, sacrifices splendid homesite, every improvement, \$2,500; urgent disposal necessary. B. S. Harris, Bayward, Phone 3513, 421st.

SNAP—450—Lot 60x120, third lot off car line, fifteen minutes from City Hall; half cash, balance \$19 a month. Owner, Box 809, Times.

FOR SALE—LOTS

BEST BUILDERS PROPOSITION IN Victoria, 14x12 on Beta street, only \$1,100. Limit, enough for 3 or 4 lots, only \$1,100. Phone 108, MacDonald, 724 Fort St.

OAK BAY—Very choice corner lot, size 60x120. Bowker Estate, near Beach Drive; this is positively one of the finest homesites in this desirable district, no sacrifice; price \$1,500, easy terms. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates street. Phone 471.

FOR SALE—Nice lot, 44 x 120, on Colville Rd., near Phoenix, Victoria West; \$950, terms. Box 513 Times.

GREAT SNAP—Cudworth Heights, lot 50 x 110; price \$1,100, terms. Guarantee Realty Co., 9 Finch Building. Phone 4213.

GARDEN CITY—Facing Burnside road, next corner Marigold; \$1,000, terms. O. Box 135, Victoria. Phone 119.

FOR SALE—HOUSES

OWNER IS HARD UP and will sacrifice for \$3,500 his four-room cottage on Oxford street; the lot is worth \$2,400 and the house cost \$1,500 to build two years ago. Terms and particulars, John Greenwood, 1115 Blanchard street.

FAIRFIELD BAIGAIN—Only \$5,000. New 7-room residence, overlooking golf course, high lot, charming view. 24 Upper Bushby.

FAIRFIELD SNAP—7 roomed house, close to car line, modern in every respect; only \$2,200. If you want a bargain, see this in 15 minutes ago. Dabry & Lawson, 615 Fort Street.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HOUSE? We have a fully modern, 6 roomed house with a southern exposure, garden all improved, with rose bushes, etc., in the highest part of the Fairfield district and within easy walking distance of town. The street improvements are all in and the house was designed by an architect. The price is only \$2,500, although it is worth considerably more, and easy terms can be arranged. Westwood, Limited, 725 Fort Street.

WALTON STREET—New, modern house of six rooms, Fairfield, facing Government House, basement, buffet, bookcase, bath, toilet, street improvements. If you want a bargain, see this in 15 minutes ago. Dabry & Lawson, 615 Fort Street.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE ROAD—Near Cranmore, new and fully modern, 7 room house, full cement basement, hardwood floors, electric light fixtures, garage, etc. lot 60x120; \$7,000, terms easy. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

FOR SALE—121 Faithful street, corner Moss street, one of the nicest little homes in Victoria, seven rooms, every up-to-date convenience; build, finish and location the best; right elevation, overlooks the water and the city; will be fully finished in ten days; open from 8 to 5; price right. If you want a home, see this.

FOR SALE—New, 5-room house, First street, \$2,750, cash \$500. Northwest Real Estate Co., 121 Douglas street.

THE BEST BUY IN THE CITY—Bancroft street, inside half-mile circle, six-roomed, fully modern house, full basement, cement floor, furnace, wash tubs installed, five minutes' walk from the new Hudson's Bay store; price \$4,000 on terms. Guarantee Realty Co., 29 Finch Building. Phone 4213.

BUILDERS ATTENTION—We have a lot on Grandview, size 20 x 120, all grass and level and within the 1-mile circle, which can be bought for \$1,300. Can you beat this? Western Land, Limited, 75 Fort St.

6 ROOMS—New California bungalow, with all the new up-to-date conveniences; hardwood floor, furnace, central place, sleeping porch. Price and terms to suit. Located in Fairfield. Telephone 137, to-night, to-morrow.

SNAP IN HOUSE—Modern house, 6 rooms and den, built-in effects, all fittings, close in; only \$2,500. McGregor & Co., 714 Fort Street.

FOR SALE—ACREAGE

CHOICE RANCH FOR SALE—Kamloops District, good change for Victoria property. Address owner, A. McKenzie, Duncan, B. C.

A FINE GOOD PROPERTY, 45 acres, with good house, situated on a corner, Valley road, 9-mile circle; price \$10,000, cash, balance easy. Owner, A. Cosh, Happy Valley, Victoria, B. C.

SNAP—1 of an acre (no rock), cleared, on Fairfield car line, for \$2,500. Call Apply D. Lewis, Campbell Bldg. Phone 1229.

TO RENT—Large frame building, suited for cheap lodging house; rent \$25 month. Apply Gillespie, Hart & Todd.

TO RENT—Good store, 1113 Fort street; rent \$20 per month. Suited for following businesses: Hardware, plumbing, electrical, painter and paperhanger, printing, cigar, rubber stamps, tailor, dairy, cigar manufacturer, musical instruments, jewelry and watchmaking, clothing and gent's furnishings, shoe store, sewing machine agency, motor bicycles and sporting goods. Apply Gillespie, Hart & Todd.

GRAPTON ST. ESQUIMAULT—3 rooms, modern, on high and dry level lot, 60x120; \$2,500, with furniture. Phone 1702, MacDonald, 724 Fort St.

WE HAVE three sums of \$1,500, \$100 and \$500 respectively to loan out on first mortgage; only Victoria property.

TO RENT—A comfortable, well built shack, with stable, outside city limits, large lot. Only \$5 per month. Welch Brothers & Co., 1006 Government St.

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THREE HURLED OUT WHEN AUTO IS HIT

Mrs. Campbell Injured When Street Car Strikes Motor in Government Street

In a crash between an Esquimalt car and an automobile belonging to W. H. Maymirth about 12:30 last night, three of the six occupants of the automobile were hurled to the pavement, one, Mrs. C. H. Campbell, who was severely injured, having a narrow escape from death. She was lying so close to the curb when the street car swept by that the wheels actually cut the feathers from her hat.

The automobile contained six people, and was being driven south along Government street. As it was about to cross Bay street Mr. Maymirth, who was driving, perceived the street car coming from the west along Bay street. Mr. Maymirth to-day estimated the speed of the street car at upwards of twenty miles an hour.

Realizing that an accident was imminent, Mr. Maymirth swerved his car to the left and reversed. The automobile started to back, but before it was out of danger the street car, which was on its way to the barns, struck the forward part of the automobile, wrecking it.

Of the six occupants, C. H. Campbell, a member of the staff of the St. Francis Hotel; Mrs. Campbell and one other, were thrown violently out. Mr. Campbell and the other victim were less bruised, but Mrs. Campbell was less fortunate. She was thrown so near the tracks that her head was but a few inches from the wheel of the street car as it passed and ground to a stop. When she was picked up it was found she was badly injured, and she was at once removed to the St. Francis Hotel.

It is feared she has sustained internal injuries. Mr. Campbell and the other passenger who was thrown out were but slightly hurt.

Explaining the accident to-day, Mr. Maymirth stated that as he approached the Bay street corner he thought that if a street car were nearing the intersection it would do so slowly and there would be no possibility of an accident. When he actually saw the Esquimalt car he realized that it would be impossible for the motorman to stop it in time, and so he reversed. The impact was so great that the automobile was very badly wrecked.

MISSION BEING HELD.
Second Week Will Be Especially for Men; Order of Services at St. Andrews' Cathedral.

The first week of the mission being given by the Jesuit Fathers, Meagher and O'Reilly, at St. Andrews' cathedral will be brought to a close to-morrow night. Special services, including the imparting of papal blessing, will mark the occasion. Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, S.J., will preach. His subject will be "The Church, the Home and the School."

The exercises of the first week have

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

NEW 2-roomed cottage for rent, 2205 Chambers, corner Princess. Western. Phone 110.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—Six rooms, Belcher St., \$50.00; 4 rooms, Ash St., \$35.00; 7 rooms, View St., \$35.00; 6 rooms, Battery St., \$60.00; 5 rooms, Rithel St., \$45.00; 8 rooms, King's Rd., \$45.00. Green & Jensen, property, corner Langley and Broughton Streets. Phone 4169-4170.

WAREHOUSES and wharves to rent, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

GOOD BICYCLE for sale at \$15.00, worth \$20.00, green or to-morrow, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

TO BE LET on six months lease, at \$15 per month, a brand new five-room bungalow on Highview avenue. Apply C. E. Burdick, 130 Pemberton Bldg., Telephone 344.

TO DISCOUNT—Agreement of sale on Albert property, \$1,500 paid, equity of \$200, good discount. North Coast Real Estate Co., 1212 Douglas street.

TO RENT—Six rooms, exceptionally furnished, piano, sewing machine, garden, fruit trees. Apply 310 Fairfield road.

COAL AND GAS RANGE and range, 100 lbs. weight.

BROODY HEN for sale, 412 Parry street.

NOTICE

Saturday Specials

Morton's Potted Meats, 6 tins.....25¢
 Clark's Roast Turkey, per tin.....25¢
 Clark's Roast Fowl, per tin.....25¢
 French Tripe, per lb.....25¢
 Cornish Pilchard, per tin.....30¢
 Pelican Lake Oysters, per tin.....15¢
 Madam Roy's Toilet Soap, 12 boxes.....\$1.00
 Louis Trefavanne Sardines, large tins, per dozen.....\$2.75
 English Sugar Candy, per lb.....15¢
 Keiler's Malted Marmalade, per jar.....20¢

Dixie H. Ross & Company

INDEPENDENT GROCERS, 1317 GOVERNMENT STREET
 Telephone 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 53

WE SELL

"Buck Ranges"

Also the Famous "LORAIN" RANGE.

ON TERMS OF ONE-THIRD CASH

Balance, one, two or three months, as desired.

No extra charge made for this accommodation, one price to all, commencing at a 6-hole "Liberty" at \$29.75, with many other styles up to \$75.00.

See Victoria's Largest Range Showing

B.C. HARDWARE CO.

Amalgamated With Island Hardware Co.

Phone 52.

"Hecla" Furnaces. Phone 2440

City Market Auction

Every Tuesday

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Present Entries—Cow, in full milk; 2 Teams of Heavy Horses, 6 Horses, 3 Wagons, Sulkies, 2 Buggies, lot of Fowls, etc.

LIST & FRANCES Auctioneers

646 Fisgard Street

Plant Sale

Roses

The newest and most up-to-date, as well as all the older varieties in Dwarf and Climbers. Strong plants that will bloom well this year, at reduced prices on large orders. Thousands in stock.

Green, Berry-Bearing and variegated Hollies, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Laurels, Golden Cedars, Cypresses, Junipers, Yews, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc. Now is the time to plant.

Oakland Nursery Co.

A. OHLSON, Proprietor.
 Phone 1207, 1580 Hillside Ave.
 Two Blocks from Trammcar, Victoria, B. C.

Spring Opening

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits

\$25 and UP

(union made)

We have just received a large shipment of entirely

NEW SPRING GOODS DIRECT FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Come in and inspect our stock.

NEW YORK TAILORS

730 Fort St.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of Thomas Lesley (or Leslie) Horn, Deceased

and

In the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an Order granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy, dated Feb. 23, 1914, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of the above-deceased, and parties having claims against said Estate are requested to send particulars of same to me on or before the 2nd day of April, 1914, and all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 2nd day of March, 1914.

WILLIAM MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

Footwear for Spring

New styles arriving daily. The choicest American styles are features in our spring numbers and some of them are beauties. See them to-day.

Mutrie & Son

1209 Douglas Street. Phone 2504

Peter McQuade & Son

Established 1868. Phone 41. 1241 Wharf Street
 Ship Chandlers, Marine Agents, Hardware Merchants, Mill, Mining, Logging, Fishermen's, Engineer's Supplies, Wholesale and Retail.

W. B. DICK & CO.'S (London, Eng.) CELEBRATED LUBRICATING OILS.

SAMOLINE—The greatest cleaner, for Metals, Paints, Baths, etc.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS MIXED PAINTS.

LARGEST STOCK OF GENUINE LINSEED OIL.

MANILLA COTTON, HEMP, WIRE ROPES.

EVER-READY ELECTRIC FLASH-LIGHTS.

Early White Seed Potatoes

Plant now your early Potatoes. We offer the Early White this season, and as the stock is limited do not delay.

Tel. 413 SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates St.

AT "DRAKE'S"

POULTRY NETTING—All sizes from 1/2 inch mesh to 12 inches wide, to 2 inch mesh 72 inches wide.

BUFFALO INCUBATORS—The best you can get; 100 eggs; only \$18.00

FOR THE LAWN—If you don't want to buy a roller, hire our water ballast roller. We deliver it and take it away when you're through.

Drake Hardware Co., Limited

1415 Douglas St. Phone 1646

COMMISSIONER URGED

FOR MANUFACTURES

Industrial Committee Asks

City Council to Inaugurate

New Office

"That this meeting recommend to the mayor and aldermen that an industrial commissioner be engaged, with all the powers necessary to perform that office."

Such was the resolution adopted at a meeting of the industrial committee, composed of Aldermen Okell (chairman), Porter and Cuthbert, representatives of the Board of Trade, Real Estate exchange and Rotary club, and several prominent citizens who attended yesterday afternoon to see what steps could be taken to induce manufacturers to locate in Victoria and vicinity. Marked enthusiasm was shown at the meeting.

The chairman in opening the meeting gave W. H. Price the credit for the idea of a commissioner, whom he said must be an expert, and one able to command confidence in manufacturers. He also urged the development of local industry in Victoria. There was unfortunately at the present time little patriotism in the community in this respect. He alluded to the great decrease in the city pay roll as an absolute necessity for new industries.

Frank Higgins, president of the Rotary club, in moving the above resolution, said that the only successful way to introduce manufactures was to have a man go out after them. They knew what had happened in Winnipeg and other cities, all of which had reached the conclusion that personal effort was necessary in this direction. He referred to what had been done by the old Victoria Tourist association under Alderman Cuthbert, and how he had succeeded by the personal touch with people in the east and south. Everything should be done to expedite manufactures, and the commissioner wanted

was a man with manufacturing experience and a good salesman, who could look at Victoria through the eyes of the east, and be capable of talking to business men throughout the continent and in Europe. He doubted if a local man would have a true perspective.

C. L. Armstrong, another representative of the Rotary club, seconded the motion. He said that the commissioner must be able to lay before the business man facts and figures which would weigh with him in making a selection for a branch site. He would also want the right kind of committee behind him. The development of the Orient meant a tremendous field for the Canadian manufacturers on the Pacific coast. In China the resources had not been touched.

Alderman Cuthbert dwelt on the advantages of Victoria from the standpoint of a residential, convention, industrial and tourist centre, and as a national port. As a convention city she had particular attractions. Constant watchfulness would be required to maintain the city's position.

He had learned when secretary of the Tourist association what advantages personal contact gave, because he succeeded in bringing a large number of North Yakima men here for their holidays by individually seeing many of them. The alderman said the commissioner must be an expert, who could deal with the manufacturers as an equal. With the opening of the Panama canal none could tell what would happen to Victoria as the first port of call in Canada.

W. A. Jameson and G. E. Ager spoke for the manufacturers' committee of the Board of Trade, and C. T. Cross, president, and R. W. Douglas, for the Real Estate exchange. Mr. Ager said more support should be given by the government and city to local manufacturers.

Mr. Douglas pointed to the experience of St. Thomas, Ont., and Winnipeg, as to what could be done along this line, and said he believed that there should be data about sites and cheap power obtained before they began to take steps to induce manufacturers to locate here.

W. H. Price spoke briefly on the facilities offered, remarking that the fish trappers here even bought their net cord in Seattle.

The resolution was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Another meeting of the industrial committee will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at which the question of the civic employment bureau will be considered.

Alderman Bell gave a personal instance of high rates in England, where he formerly resided, and declared that premiums in Victoria were too high.

The alderman learned from Mr. Noble that the rates in Victoria were not based solely on local conditions, but upon general results on the coast, although local provision against fire was an important factor.

Alderman Todd detailed the improvement in the fire service, due largely to the protection from the motor apparatus. He thought the rates should come down.

Alderman Okell and Porter joined in condemning high premiums.

Eventually the following resolution was adopted: "That this committee recommends the city council to prepare a memorial for presentation to the fire insurance companies asking for a substantial reduction in the rates on mercantile risks."

President Cleveland, while talking to a friend about one of his many angry expeditions, told the following story: "I had with me on that particular trip two countrymen, who evidently were familiar with my reputation as an angler. Before starting one of them made the suggestion that the first to catch a fish must treat the crowd."

Assented to this, and we started. Now, don't you know, those two fellows both had a bit and were too mean to pull them up. "I suppose you lost, then?" remarked the friend. "Oh, no," replied the president. "I didn't have any bait on my hook."

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ASK SOME REDUCTION OF INSURANCE RATES

Merchants' Association and Underwriters Lay Views Before Alderman

The various causes which affect fire risks in the city were thoroughly thrashed out at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at which, in the presence of the alderman, the claims of the Retail Merchants' association for a reduction of premiums on mercantile risks in the city were answered by representatives of the Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters' association.

For the merchants, who had asked the council to urge the promised reduction on the central board of the Pacific coast, the spokesmen were chiefly J. E. Wilson and H. Amphlett, who complained of broken promises and excessive rates. For the underwriters R. S. Day, and J. L. Noble, secretary of the local Underwriters' association, were the speakers, reference being made to the amount at risk being steadily increasing, to the fire hazard, the increase in competition (there being 100 firms and companies operating, tariff and non-tariff), and the jeopardy caused by the temporary connection with the Esquimalt Waterworks company.

Mr. Wilson pointed to the excellent condition of the fire department. In spite of this, however, he said, increased charges for various purposes for fire protection continued to rise. A reduction of rates had been promised last year, but only dwelling house property had been benefited when the concessions were announced.

J. L. Noble alluded to the fire loss in the past five years in Victoria, which he said, had been \$999,000, while the premiums of the tariff companies had been \$1,535,000 in that period. Allowing 30 per cent. for management, with a loss ratio of 61 per cent., he considered the situation of rates fair. However, a report favorable to reduction of mercantile risk premiums had been made by himself last year, but when the inspecting officer had come over from Vancouver, instead of finding the Smith Hill reservoir overflowing, as he had reported, unfortunately it was only half full and the report was unfavorable at that time. He pointed out that the surcharge established some years ago had been withdrawn earlier than had been expected. Very possible pressure had been exerted to secure a reduction of rates by the head offices.

Mr. Noble was questioned as to whether the companies had paid those fire losses. He said that about 99 per cent. of the business in Victoria was handled through the tariff companies, therefore the aldermen could easily decide the proportion of claims met. The figure of \$999,000 was total loss, not the amount of insurance paid.

Fire Chief Davis put in a table of the losses by fire since he had taken office in May, 1909 and organized a check on the losses sustained, prior to which there had been no record. The record was:

1909 \$ 74,385

1910 597,241

1911 145,230

1912 134,141

1913 47,506

The 1910 loss included the Spencer company's loss of \$437,000.

A representative of the Merchants' association intervened to state that a considerable sum of the mercantile insurance went to Lloyd's and similar concerns, on account of the high rates charged by local agencies and the character of the hazard.

Alderman Todd referred to his experience with property at the corner of Fort street and Cook street, and personally declared the rates were too high.

Alderman Cuthbert made allusion to a large sum being spent on the fire department, now about \$151,000, as compared with \$67,000 in 1909.

R. S. Day entered into a reference of the underwriters who, he said, were taking great risks in badly-constructed buildings. They were the only people whose charges remained stationary while the price of living was rising rapidly. He referred to the uncertainty which the water supply bill connected with the Esquimalt mains was made at Parson's Bridge, and to the severe competition with non-tariff and new bodies, good and bad, and indifferent, which had been allowed to operate. More efficiency in the fire department decreased the total of insurance carried, he declared.

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